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"TO READ AND NOT TO UNDERSTAND, IS TO PURSUE AND NOT TO TAKE."

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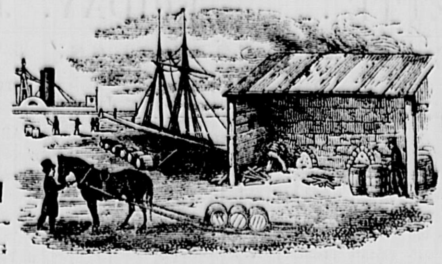


THE BOURGEOIS WEDDING.

A TALE.

A wedding in the middle and humbler classes of society in France is a very different thing from a wedding in England. The double ceremony before the *maire* and in church takes place early in the morning or in the afternoon. This over, in most cases the whole wedding party adjourn to some celebrated house outside the barrier, where they sit down to dinner about six, to rise about eleven. The dancing begins continuing in most cases until six o'clock in the morning. The visitors then go away to take a little rest, meeting again at dinner-time and dancing once more all night. Sometimes there is a third night; but in general reasonable people are contented with two; while those who aim at something a little above the ordinary run of middle class society, actually stop at one.

Hector Rubinet was an ironmonger in a large way of business in the Rue St. Denis, an elector, and, he was proud to say, very nearly eligible to the deputation, Young, rich, and tolerably good looking, he was the admiration of all the papas and mamas, with marriageable daughters, in the quarter. But, like most of his class, Hector was for some time not at all inclined to yield up his liberty too readily. Not that a French husband enjoys much less liberty when married than before; but the class which has grown rich and powerful since 1789—the citizen or *bourgeois* class—appear far more under the influence of their wives than the humbler or more elavated classes. I think this may be easily explained. The middle classes are in general, though great grumblers, rich, contented, and happy. They naturally, then, like ease and tranquility, and married men in general seem to agree that submission to the gentle influence of the female head of the family is the surest mode of obtaining this desirable state of affairs. I have often remarked myself, in this city, called in France the capital of Europe, that if you want a specimen of the genius familiarly known as 'a brute of a husband,' you must look for him among the speculative, reckless traders, who, with little credit and less capital, try to fight the battle of life, He it is that rules his home with an iron rod, and has a meek, trembling, submissive wife, who never differs from him in opinion until the day when a reasonable chance of separation offers. To my ideas, this speaks volumes in favor of that phase of matrimony where at all events the wife enters heartily into the counsels of the family, and has at least her proportionate share of influence in its government.

Hector Rubinet was, however, of a different opinion. His idea of matrimony was severe.—He wanted a wife who would yield to him in all things, have no will of her own, and never even venture to differ from him in opinion. From twenty to thirty he vainly sought the object of his wishes. He found plenty of young ladies who were as gentle as lambs—who looked models of excellence—whose very tone seemed to promise all he could desire; but Hector was a physiognomist, and ever found some alarming symptoms in the fair and youthful aspirants of matrimonial honors around him. One had an eye which spoke volumes of energy; another had a mouth with an authoritative curl; another had a determined chin, while the fourth had an independent wave about her hair which looked serious. In their way of sitting, walking, dancing, Hector could find some sign of incipient rebellion against the sovereignty of man;—and at last it was agreed in the neighborhood that he would settle down into an old bachelor, and leave all his disposable cash in some eccentric English way.

One day, however, at a small party given by a sedate married couple of the Rue Rambuteau, the eye of Hector fell upon a damsel, quite a stranger to him, who drew his attention at once. She was about five-and-twenty, fair, with a white, clear complexion, and a tendency to *embonpoint*, which of itself was promising.—Athalie Poussinque had, moreover, a soft, sleepy eye, a full mouth, a slow, methodical step, a plain way of wearing her hair. He made inquiries. She had no fortune; she was a poor relation, placed under the protection of Mme. Dubois, at whose house he met her, and appeared, in fact, the most likely person in the world to be a submissive and obedient wife.

The wedding was fixed the very next day.—Dire was the consternation in several families, who had made up their minds to Hector not marrying, and looked upon him as a future generous old bachelor, who would make presents to the children, be useful and liberal at weddings, be constant in his distribution of gifts on New Year's day—in fact, who would spend his money in a way satisfactory to the feelings of his friends in general. But now this hope was gone. Hector was going to marry, would have children of his own, a wife to dress, &c.; and their visions vanished. Still all who were invited went to the wedding. It was a splendid affair. Hector had spared no expense with the *trousseau* of his future wife; he had been liberal, even generous, and she looked so quietly beautiful and happy in her white satin dress; wreath of roses, and rich blonde veil, that all gave an involuntary meed of praise to his good taste. She had near her a beauty of another kind. This one was about seventeen—a very child in form and expression, and yet exquisitively lovely. Her hair waved, however, in alarming ringlets over her shoulders; her eye, though mild, was full of latent fire; and her mouth laughingly exposed white and pearly teeth, which made Hector shudder with terror at the bare idea of his having selected such a wife. She came with Hector's cousin, Mme. St. Clair, a schoolmistress, who had brought her up from childhood, and who treated her as a visitor rather than a boarder, the young lady being an orphan under the guardianship of an only brother.

The marriage took place at the parish church, and then the whole party adjourned to a celebrated restaurant outside the Barriere de l'Etoile, in the avenue de Neuilly. Dinner had been ordered for six o'clock, and in the meantime the party wandered in the fields behind the house, each lady taking the arm of a gentleman. Hector proposed a walk as far as the Bois de Boulogne.

'No,' said his wife very quietly; 'it is too far, and will fatigue us before we begin to dance. I am going to sit down upon the grass.

Hector gave a look of wild astonishment at his meek and submissive partner, but she appeared not to notice it, sitting down on the grass amid a regular titter from the whole company. Hector Rubinet said nothing; he recollected that it was his wedding day, and that at all events he could not venture upon showing authority upon such an occasion. Nothing further occurred to mar the happiness of the hour, and six o'clock soon came round, with its splendid dinner, its abundant wine, its laughter and merriment. As usual the banquet was kept up until a late hour, and it was eleven o'clock when the tables were cleared away for the first quadrille.

About an hour later, while the music was sounding merrily, and Hector Rubinet was resting after a polka, breathing the fresh air with his wife at the open window, an elegant cab drew up at the door. It contained a young man and a little groom stood behind. The young man did not get out; he appeared simply listening to the music. Hector Rubinet at once recognized him, as one of the habitual visitors at Neuilly Palace—Charles de Monsigny—a favorite companion of the Duke of Orleans. He was a dissipated young man who had already almost grown weary of life, or rather who had ceased to find the least zest or excitement in a continual round of pleasures. He had that evening played whist with the royal circle, and was returning to Paris to sup at the Cafe de Paris with some of his own set.

Hector Rubinet darted across the room, down the stairs, into the street. Charles de Monsigny was the son of the landlord on whose estate Hector had been born; they had been playmates together, and Charles had never forgotten their early friendship.

'M. le Count,' he said, almost out of breath, 'I had the honor to recognise you. I did not venture to send you a formal invitation; but as you are here, I hope you will favor'——

'And so, my poor Hector,' replied the young man, leaping out of his cabriolet, 'we are getting married! What can have driven us to so desperate a resolve?'

'Ah, monsieur, you are always satirical! But I have found a model of a wife. I shall have the honor to introduce you to her. She is,' added he in a whisper, 'everything I could wish—knows no will but mine, and will scarcely speak unless I give her a tacit leave.'

'You are very happy, my dear Hector,' continued Charles in a tone of half-affection, half-sarcasm; that is to say, if one can ever call a married man happy.'

'Ah, M. le Count, your turn will come!'

'Mme? Never! I could not take the trouble. I congratulate you on your courage, but must beg to decline following in your footsteps.'

At this moment they entered the ball-room, and Hector in a loud voice, introduced Count Charles de Monsigny to his wife, who received him most graciously.

'I am very proud of the honor you do us,' she said, bowing, 'and I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you at our country-house.'

'Our country-house!' stammered Hector, avoiding the eyes of his aristocratic friend.

'My dear,' replied Athalie, in a firm and resolute tone, 'I assure you we must have a country-house. I have been brought up in the country, and could not habitually sleep in the dense air of the Rue St. Denis.'

'I highly approve madame's taste,' said Charles, gravely, 'and shall be most happy to meet you in your rural retreat. I like to see conjugal happiness, though not a marraying man myself.'

Hector made no reply; he was completely overcome. He scarcely yielded to despair.—There was in his heart no power of resisting the quiet, positive way of his young wife. The dancing at this moment ceased, and Athalie, taking the Count's arm, moved to walk round the room. As she did so, she caught a meaning look exchanged between the friends.

'M. Hector is a happy man,' said the count politely, as they advanced round the *salon*.

'Do you think so?' replied Athalie slily.

'Certainly. He evidently thought he had married a fool, and he finds that he has married his master,' said Charles, who had all the cool impudence of his class—that of Frenchmen of the world.

Athalie made no reply, quite convinced that it was lucky for her she had not taken the count for her husband; he would not have been so easily deceived in her character; or, if he had, would not have yielded. The music again struck up, and Mme. Rubinet being engaged, introduced her young friend to De Monsigny as a partner. The count readily acquiesced, determined to join in the spirit of the affair. He was certainly a little amused at the coolness with which Athelie gave him a mere child to dance with; but he accepted her with a good grace. He wa puzzled, however, what to say to so young a girl of the bourgeois class. It was his first attempt, and it made him feel far more hesitation than he would at meeting with one of his own rank under similar circumstances.

'Are you fond of dancing?' said the count in a patronising tone.

'Yes, monsieur, very fond; all girls at my age are; but I never dance with pleasure at a wedding. I know not why—it seems too serious an affair to be treated so lightly.'

'I admire your taste,' replied the count; who was, however, absolutely petrified at such an observation from a young girl.

'You seem surprised, however,' she continued. 'But I am not in the habit of consulting my own wishes. Mme. St. Clair wished me to come, and I came.

Charles now unhesitatingly opened a serious conversation with his young companion. He spoke of music, the fine arts, poetry, even of politics, and found that on all these topics he had met his master. The young girl had evidently been wholly devoted to study from her infancy, and had profited largely by her reading and thinking. The young man was equally surprised and pleased; so much so, that for the evening he devoted himself exclusively to her, and towards morning became so fascinated that in low, whispered tones he made a solemn declaration to love, and said, that could he be found worthy of such a wife, he would be happy to set aside all his prejudices, and marry. The young girl made him some jocular reply, and then rose, just as the party broke up, to join Mme. St. Clair.

Next day Charles had not forgotten the passion of the previous evening; but he no longer felt under the influence of the feelings which had made him speak so plainly. He certainly reccollected all her many perfections of person and character, and thought that had she been one of his own class, he would certainly have been tempted to follow up the acquaintance so auspiciously commenced. But she was a little *bourgeoise*, and he did not even know her name. He therefore resolved to think no more of her, but to make up his mind to the fact, and he had spent a very pleasant evening, quite sure that he would be as easily forgotten as he himself would forget. He pursued his usual pleasures—went to the Opera, played billiards, lounged away his existence, and tried to pursuade himself that he was far happier than if he had created a happy home, and sought a good and affectionate wife.

About a month later, he was driving up the Champs Elysees, with a pair of horses and a phaeton, when his eyes caught sight of the young girl, walking amid the fashionable crowd on the Boulevard, arm-in-arm with Mme. St. Clair. She was very pale and thoughtful, he perceived, and his heart smote him. It might be through his inconsiderate conduct the other evening. He pulled in his hores, threw the reins to a servant, and hurried towards them. His quick glance caught that of the young girl, who colored violently, and seemed about to pass.

'Ah, Mademoiselle!' he cried, in a tone of genuine delight, 'I am so happy to have had this chance of meeting with you. I did not catch your name the other evening, or I should have called and thanked you for the pleasure I enjoyed in your society.'

The young girl smiled, and looked at Mme. St. Clair.

'We shall be happy to see you,' said she handing her card to the count, 'any Thursday evening when you are disengaged.'

'I shall avail myself with delight of your kind offer,' replied the count. 'And now, will you allow me to offer you both a seat in my carriage? I was about to drive to St Cloud before dinner.'

Mme. St. Clair bowed acquiescence, and next minute Charles de Monsigny had the young girl by his side, her eyes sparkling, her whole face beaming with satisfaction. Away they drove, hundreds of fair ladies and numerous horsemen bowing to the count as he went, and casting curious eyes on his companions, especially on Mme. St. Clair, who, unfortunately, a little over-dressed—an unpardonable sin in the eyes of French refinment. Once or twice he colored violently, as impertinent eye-glasses from well known fashionables were levelled at her; but the fascinating conversation, sensible remarks, and singular power of observation, manifested by his younger companion, soon made him forget every thing else but the pleasure of being in her society.

About six o'clock he left them at their door—they lived in the Rue du Faubourg St Honore; with a promise to visit them on the following Thursday. But next Thursday came, and he went not, though his heart told him that he was eagerly expected; that the young girl would be arrayed in her best to greet him, and would suffer disappointment at his failure. But some of his friends had satirized the appearance of his new acquaintance, and he was not proof against the power of sarcasm. He indeed felt that, on the occasion of his second interview, he had been far more seriously influenced by her charms than before, but still he could not reconcile his mind to the fact of marrying into a class which was not his own. Yet he both felt that his affections were engaged, and that he had behaved badly to the poor girl. His attentions had been so marked, and had been received with such evident pleasure, that this was quite plain. He plunged once more into the turmoil of the world—played, danced, joined champagne suppers, and did every thing which could banish thought and deaden feeling. All was in vain; but though he could not resist, he had no intention of surrendering. He thought of travle, and one morning rose early with a view to making the necessary preperations. He sat at breakfast in deep thought.—At length he took up his pen, and hastily dashed off a letter, which he sent to be put in the post by one of his servants.

This done, he seemed easier in his mind.—But still there was an air of restless impatience about him, as if he expected some one or something. At last he took a book, called for a Turkish hookah, and sat down to try and calm himself with reading and smoking. Again it proved a vain attempt; when, just as his patience was at an end, a servant entered and announced a visitor—Captain Edgar Senincourt-Warville, a young noble who had sought distinction in Africa in the service of the new dynasty.

'Ah, Edgar, my good friend,' said he, rising 'you come in the very nick of time. I was as dull as a mummy. But what is the matter?—You look more like an angry lion than a good-natured friend who has called in to pass a friendly hour.'

'Monsieur, I come here on grave and solemn business. I come to ask an account of the life and honor of my only sister, Adela de Senincourt-Warville.'

'My dear fellow, what mean you? Your sister!—I never saw her.'

'When you met my sister at the wedding of M. Hector Rubinet, where she had very improperly been taken by Mme St. Clair, you amused yourself all the evening by paying attention to her, and before morning you made a declaration which the poor child took in earnest.'

'Ha! and she was your sister?' cried Charles, looking the picture of blank surprise.

'She was; but had she been the veriest *petite bourgeoise* of the Rue Frodmanteau, she merited more honorable treatment at your hands.—Quite inexperienced in the world's ways, she went home to think over your words, and repeat them to Mme St. Clair, who, supposing you knew her rank, encouraged her to think of you as one who might become her suitor in earnest. But you came not''——

'I knew neither her name nor address''——

'You could have obtained both from M. Rubinet,'' continued the captain severely, 'but I pass that. You met them; you ran to meet them; made excuses for your apparent neglect; took them a drive; talked for three hours to my sister, and at parting said: 'I shall ask you next Thursday to decide the happiness of my life.'

'She told you that!' said Charles musing.

'She told me nothing. When the evening passed without your coming, the poor child, overcome by disappointment, wounded pride, and grief, told it in a passionate burst of tears to Mme St. Clair, who repeated it all to me, when I asked for an explanation of her pallor and lowness of spirits. And now, monsieur, that I have told you of my sister's weakness, there remains but for me to put it out of your power for ever to boast of your facile conquest.'

'I boast!' cried Charles indignantly.

'You allowed others to talk to you in a way to justify the supposition.'

'I will allow, Edgar, that I have been very wrong,' began the count, calmly; 'but if you will listen to me'——

'No, I will not listen! I might be influenced by your forked tongue. I dare say, now you find that she is Adela de Senincourt-Warville, you are quite willing to apologise and offer your hand'——

'Nay, listen to me, I beg,' cried Charles, whose anger was rising. 'You are mistaken—grossly mistaken.'

'Must I call you coward?' said Edgar, stamping his foot on the floor of the room.

'This passes the bounds,' exclaimed the count in reply. 'To-morrow morning at break of day, our seconds will arrange the details. Good afternoon.'

'Good afternoon, until we say good morning,' replied the angry captain, and he left the room.

Charles de Monsigny was now in a violent passion. The word coward had roused him to madness, and he thought only of avenging the insult by committing one of the greatest crimes of which a reasoning being can be guilty. He, however, soon grew calm, went out to dinner, looked in at the Opera, and then, requesting his second to be with him at dawn of day, returned home, and retired to bed.

It was a bright, clear morning, the sun had just risen, the birds sang amid the trees of the Bois de Boulogne, as Charles and his second drove up to the rendezvous. A few moments elapsed, and their adversaries appeared in sight. A few moments more, and four men were concealed in an open glade in the wood, where they had met for the express purpose of committing one or more murders as the case might be. Edgar and Charles spoke not a word; their brows were knit angrily, and while their seconds measured the ground and loaded the pistols, they stood apart. Presently all was ready, and they were about to advance to their places, when, by a great effort, Charles forced himself to speak. 'Gentleman,' said he, gravely, 'I beg you to bear witness to the fact, that I fight this duel with M. Warville entirely against my own feelings and wishes. He is acting under a wrong impression, relative to which I can now offer no explanation.'

'Sir, to your place!' replied Edgar furiously; 'your life, or mine!'

'And mine!' cried Adela, advancing from the cover of the wood, and laying her hand upon her brother's arm—'if I have not come in time to prevent an assassination.'

'Leave us, I command you!' said Edgar.

'No, I will not, until you have pledged yourself not to take the life of my future husband.'

'Your future husband!' said Edgar, wildly.

'Yes, monsieur, you force me, by your fierce and savage humor, to accept him thus hurridly,' replied Adela, blushing, but still looking him calmly in the face, 'that is to say, if you, my natural guardian, approve of this request made for the hand of the *petite bourgeoise*.'

'O Adela, how generous, how kind!' cried Charles, advancing, and casting his pistol to the ground.

'Will you read this letter,' continued Adela, handing him a paper, 'which we received about ten minutes after you left us yesterday in a towering passion!'

The captain took the letter. It was as follows:—

'MADAME—I have to apologise very humbly for my unpolite behavior towards yourself and your charming ward. On two occasions, when I had the honor of seeing you, I expressed a wish that we should meet again, and, after receiving permission, did not avail myself of it.—It is not possible now for me to seek to renew the acquaintance without some explanation. I frankly own, that having been very much struck on the first occasion by your ward, and on the second having conceived for her a warm and sincere affection, I have from mere pride contended against the feeling as long as I could.—To marry into the *bourgeoise* is in my family an unpardonable crime, and it is on account of this prejudice that I have acted with such want of delicacy. But I am sure your young ward is as good and generous as she is beautiful, and I rely fully on her forgiving one who seeks his pardon in a penitent spirit, and who frankly owns his folly. I dare say the young lady has scarcely noticed my conduct, it being naturally enough matter of little importance to her. But her forgiveness is necessary to the relief of my mind. I pray you, therefore, both to excuse my brutality, and to allow me to visit your house as the suitor of your ward. I beg to address to you at once a formal suit for her hand, hoping you will do your utmost to induce her to receive my advances favorably. I have the honor to be, with the most distinguished consideration, your very devoted

CHARLES DE MONSIGNY.'

'But the duel!' asked Edgar.

'That project I betrayed,' said Mme St. Clair, who had reached the side of Adela while Edgar was reading the letter. 'When this letter came, I at once owned that you were gone to challenge him; but we feared to fail in our attempt, if we came not hither. We did not go to bed, but watched all night near the count's house in a carriage—you had not given your address—and we drove here after you all.'

'Charles, my friend,' said Edgar, offering his hand, 'will you forgive my hastiness! I now understand the explanations you had to give.

'If you had not roused my anger I should have told you of the letter'—

'And so, because your temper was roused, you were going to kill my brother, were you, monsieur!'

'My dear Adela,' said the count, taking both her hand and that of her brother, 'we have been very wrong, but you must forgive us.—Gentlemen, I am of opinion that we should all adjourn without farther delay to the best resturant at hand, and sign the treaty of peace over a solemn breakfast—one of our old ones, Edgar, of the Rue Lafitte.'

'With pleasure,' replied Edgar, laughing; 'and the sooner I see the wedding-breakfast the better. I find taking care of young ladies troublesome work, and shall be very willing to transfer the responsibility to other hands.'

'My dear brother-in-law,' cried Charles in the same tone, though with a look of deep feeling, 'I accept the responsibility with delight, and only wish it could be assumed to-morrow.'

'M. le Count is in a great hurry as he was to come to our Thursdays,' said the little Adela, maliciously.

The count defended himself as best he could, and thus the conversation continued during the whole morning.

The marriage took place within a day of the delay required by the legal formalities. M. and Mme. Hector Rubinet were among the guests invited to the wedding breakfast. Both then and even after, the contrast between the couples was marked. Hector sank from the day of his marriage into a complete nonentity. His wife ruled him without his ever venturing a murmur, and he found his advantage in it. Having everything in her hands, she took care of his fortune, and spent money freely, but wasted nothing.—Hector tried once or twice to launch into speculations, but his wife stopped him, and his children reaped the benefit. With all his assumed knowledge of mankind, Hector was the most easily gulled man in the world. Before this marriage he had lost several large sums by putting faith in plausible knaves. Charles, on the other hand, always enjoyed the proud satisfaction of being looked up to by his young wife with love and respect; but then he deserved to be so, and every day of his life he blesses the night when he dropped in to see THE BOURGEOIS WEDDING.

From the Boston Advertiser.

A Balloon Journey of two Stages.

A recent number of the Revue de deux Mondes contains an interesting letter from Mr Ivan Matzneff, a Russian gentleman, describing a journey made by him last summer, in a balloon. The expedition was on the whole a successful one, and while it lasted longer than is usual in similar expeditions, the traveller retained his presence of mind and has recorded his experience in a very pleasant manner. We translate the principle part of his letter, drscribing his aerial voyage, from the Reveu.

"I had read with an eager curiosity the recital of the ascentions of Messrs Gay Lussac, Blanchard, and particularly that of the Duke of Brunswick in company with the celebrated Green—their bold attempts seduced my mind. I was tormented with the desire to follow their traces, and to carry an excursion into the air higher and father than had yet been attempted. In vain did the importance of the ties which attached me to this lower world contend with the rashness of such an ambition. My fancy became a fixed idea. Everybody about me, too, talked of an ascention as of a journey to Fontainbleau—there was nothing in it more than a party of pleasure. Finally a direct proposition was made to me, upon irresistible conditions.—I hesitated no longer, and on the 5th of June, at seventeen past five in the evening, having provided myself with all the instruments proper to give my observations some scientific interest, I entered the baloon Eagle, which was to ascend under the direction of M. Godard. My companions were the Countess S S., Count Alexis Pomereu and one of his friends.

We were radient with gaiety on quitting the earth. Not one of us felt the beatings of his heart quickened. No one thought of danger, and really the state of the atmosphere, the solidity of the apparatus, and the experience of our guides left little room for inquietude. We remained for a long time over Paris, admiring the magnificent panorama of the great city and its environs. Leaning on the border of the boat of the balloon, as on a balcony, we fully enjoyed this magnificent spectacle which was not concealed by a single cloud, and our eyes were never weary of the view. This prodigious mass of houses, solitary or in groups, fields with colors so diverse, divided by water courses, roads, railways, making capricious circuits like the alley of a park, columns of smoke, the sound of bells, the thousand human noises confounded together, then the silence and the continued developement of the immense picture which incessantly was enrolled and enlarged.—All this enchanted our eyes and threw our minds into a profound reverie. Looking from such a height on human things, life becomes more insignifficant, and nature more grand; we feel recalled to earth by the instinct of preservation, but still more powerful is the attraction towards Heaven.

These impressions were at first less lively.—On a journey, the first hour is not the hour of meditation. Gay speeches, the most foolish exclamations were bandied from one to another, we recognized and named with transport the places over which the baloon passed, we still belonged to the earth. The serenity of our agreeable companion, the Countess, banished anxious thoughts, perhaps also with the intention of discovering whether our gay recklessness did not hide some secret anxiety, she amused herself by surprising us with somewhat dangerous jokes—sometimes her infantile foot would give to the car a sudden shock, followed by a capricious oscillation, sometimes she leaned over the edge, defying the gulf and seriously endangering our equilibrium. Finally yielding to the respectful injuctions of the company, she consented to renounce her experiments. Reassured on this side, we entered into a discussion on the possibility of directing balloons. It seemed to us impossible that the point of rendering these locomotives of gummed silk docile and manageable, should not be reached sooner or later. The most ingenious, as well as the most singular ideas were given out, all systems were analysed. But a more pressing interest cut short these problems, we must dine. This necessity had been foreseen. In an instant we were installed in our osier cabinet almost as comfortably as in one of the saloons of the Freres Provencaux. Corks leapt gaily into the air, and soon animation increasing with the shock of the glasses, every one translated freely his dearest thought.

"To his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias," cried I.

"To Henry Vth," cried M. de Pomereu.—'We were so near the clouds at that moment, that the republic could not hear us. Besides, in these regions, so near the stars, the heart opens to all ebulitions of feeling, the imagination to all hopes. As to me, thank God, no regret, no constraint could mingle with my words, and my toast had been the echo of an invariable and unanimous cry, the national cry of Russia.

The night surprised us in the midst of these effusions. The motion of the baloon was almost insensible, and more gentle than that of a boat sailing with the current. No one felt vertigo or uneasiness, a perfect state of quiet penetrated our senses. We all desired to continue our voyage, but it was prudent to secure before night a lodging in the proximity of a railway. We began then the descending manoeuvres, and slowly approached the earth. I can never describe the delicious sensation of this moment, the calm of nature filled us with an unknown pleasure, silence had taken the place of enthusiasm and gaiety. We mused much, words failed us, but each of us internally chanted his poem. As we approached the earth, the great lines of the landscape became better defined, and different objects appeared one by one, in heaven and on earth, half lighted by the twilight. By degrees we distinguished hills, woods and belfrys and houses; we counted the fires in hamlets. The sounds which we had lost became again perceptible to our ears, a distant bell was ringing, a wagon was rolling painfully over the stones, a horse neighed. Clearer yet heard the murmur of the streams, finally the sound of the human voice. It was the friendly welcome of a peasant. A cord of a hundred and fifty metres, thrown out by M Godard, was seized by some laborers, who brought us, without any shock, to the middle of a field near Bussy le Long.

This return to the earth will remain one of the most agreable and poetical remembrances of my life. It was accomplished under very favorable conditions, for we were only a league from Soissons, and we could easily gain that city by causing ourselves to be drawn by long cords, which in the manner boats are moved on canals. We put foot on earth and thanked the inhabitants of the country who had run in haste, lavishing upon us their offers of survice. After an hour passed in answering their simple questions which were addressed to us, we returned to our own car. It was completely dark. Some peasants drew us by cables and towed us to the gates of the city, where I descended at half past eleven. I entered a guard house, the soldiers were not a little surprised at the request I made them to put up our balloon. They directed me to address myself to the commandant of the place to obtain leave to enter the city.—We did not wait for this permission. I seized the chord which floated from the point of our machine, and the captive balloon entered Soissons in triumph, passed over the fortifications. The population was asleep, but the noise we made in catching upon chimneys may have disturbed the Soissonais, who were little accustomed to such visits. The balloon once established in the Place d' Armes, and confided to the care of the younger Mr Godard, the injuries to the chimneys paid for at little cost, we established ourselves at a hotel enjoying the solidity of the earth, and the liberty of our movements.

Meantime the project of a second departure was agitated. We should all have wished to be of the party, but Mr. Godard declared that he could only take in a single passengers, for the balloon had lost considerably its power of ascension, in consequence of the humidity of the atmosphere. My companions yielding to me their rights, went in search of a carriage to take them to the railway, while I wrote to my wife at Moscow and to my friends at Paris.—This new ascension in the middle of the night was not, I confess without a certain solemnity. We could not conceal from ourselves the danger. It is in fact understood that in a long journey all the rigging of a frail machine where the weight and material must be strictly economised, suffers a marked detercoration, and needs to be carefully readjusted and consolidated before being again put to service. At the same time the gas having become more rarified and deminished in volume escapes insensibly thro' the distended seams and the silk the varnish of which has become more or less injured. Prudence then indicated a return to Paris by land as the wisest part to taken. Nevertheless seduced by the idea of accomplishing something which had never before been attempted, encouraged by the calmness and good humor of our aerouants, I pressed the hands of my companions, I provided myself with some provisions and gaily entered the clouds at seven minutes past three in the morning to anticipate the sun at his rising. A numerous crowd attracted by the morning annuciation of our presence crowded around the balloon. The under prefect, the authorities, my companions from whom I parted, formed with the groups of persons attracted by curiosity, a sympathetic public whose wishes and acclamations saluted our departure.

The balloon ascended very slowly, and then descended again and grazed the roofs, I thought we might renew the damages of the night before, when seeing Mr. Godard throw out some plaster which served as ballast, I did the same on my side to lighten the car more rapidly, and without warning him of the spontaneous assistance I was giving him. My companions, who remained behind, had predicted that we should not loose sight of Soissons, so much did the shrunk up balloon appear to want gas, they waited for me perhaps to rally me on my check, but we did so well that suddenly the Eagle, worthy of its name cut the air like an arrow. Proud of this success, free from anxiety I cast my eyes down to the earth. A thick fog enveloped the city, and on the square from which we had just risen, I distinguished nothing but a confused mass, where in which some moveable points indicated only the presence of the numerous witnesses of our departure. Soon another spectacle attracted our attention. The day was beginning to break, and a bright light glanced from the horizon, and the sun appeared. I shall not attempt to paint this picture. The pen of a great poet could alone, give an idea of it to those who have never seen the sun rise from the height at which I then found myself. My God—how glorious it was

The panorama was magnificent on the south south's side, the north on the contrary was covered with fogs. Sometimes the heat was insupportable, sometimes we suffered from the cold, from which I could hardly protect myself by my furs, while the sun [illegible] thus that when in the midst of ice if one is placed near a brazier, the heat and the cold are felt at the same time in all their intensity.—The Messrs. Godard were also tormented with the cold, and I was compelled several times to lend them the hospitality of my heavy cloak. The thermometer which had marked, at our departure, 10 degrees above zero, descended to one degree below, then rose again to six degrees above, and yet we were still ascending. The aneoride ceased to work at forty minutes past three. I then took my compass and found it completely immovable; thinking it must be broken, I showed it to Mr. Godard, who having examined it was surprised to see it in complete order.

Having left Soissons in the night, and being much occupied with the balloon, which at first seemed so little disposed for a second ascension, we had had neither time nor opportunity to examine the maps we had before us, and this induced me again to have recourse to the compass to find the direction in which we were going. The refusal of this instrument to act will probably be explained by scientific men. I am aware that the inaction of the compass at a certain height having been noticed by some aeronaut, a special experiment was made by M. Gay Lussac, who declared that his instrument never ceased to operate.—An an experienced traveller I shall hazard no conjecture, I only state, that having arrived at the highest point in our second ascension, that is to say at 3.760 metres, both our compasses insensible, and that on being consulted on our return to the earth, they had resumed their action without our having thought to mark the precise height at which they had ceased to operate.

We were discussing this point when a sudden explosion was heard. We looked at each other; this report was soon followed by several others. Since our departure from Paris we had often heard the sound of a gun fired in sign of rejoicing, and for other causes, but this time the sound did not come from the earth; it was a noise of a very alarming nature which proceeded from the balloon; we could not account for this phenomenon.

The admirable spectacle we had before our eyes had captivated us up to this moment:—The sun was rising in all his majesty, a chain of brilliant peaks stretched along the extremity of the horizon. They were the Alps that giant of stones and ice with whose height we were contending. Here I foresee and I excuse a smile of incredulity. The Alps seen distinctly at a distance of a hundred leagues! I shall be considered like the travelling rat in La Fontaine, the dupe of my enthusiasm—

Here are the Appenines, and here Mount Caucasus,
The smallest mole-hill was in his eyes a mountain—

But I insist upon it and maintain my assertion, the configuration of the Alps is familiar to me, and I recognized the precise form of Mont Blanc. Besides, every one knows that at a certain height, points situated at immense distances, are distinguished perfectly and the smallest details of form in them are exactly appreciated. I recollect that in a pedestrian excursion to the summit of machouk, near Piatigask, we distinguished very clearly Mt. Elborousse, which is nearly 120 kilometres distant from the point where we were placed.

I contemplated Mont Blanc then with a satisfaction bordering on ecstacy. We were then over a little city, which the map told us was Tiba le Monteir—it was thirty-seven minutes past five, and very hot. These alarming reports continued, I felt my heart beat, my respiration, already so oppressed by the rarification of the atmosphere was still more affected. Suddenly the balloon began to pour into the car torrents of grey vapor, which greatly incommoded us. Mr. Godard seized the cord to the valve. I dared not question him, dreading his answer as much as his silence. He displayed a sang-froid and admirable presence of mind in this danger, which appeared to me so imminent, and which was as novel to him as to me. Seated in the corner of the car I followed with my eyes, all the movements of the aeronaut, I watched in sad silence his eye fixed upon the valve, and reading in it nothing encouraging. I understood that we had to do with any unknown enemy, who was revealing himself to us by the omission of gas which threatened to suffocate us. My guide, notwithstanding his experience and intrepidity, still hesitated as to the nature of the danger and the means of contending against it, and I looked upon myself as lost. In this supreme moment my heart transported me into the midst of my family, near my children; but thanks to that supernatural power which takes possession of man in the most extreme danger and carries his hopes to the feet of his creator, my poignant adieus to all those dear to me were softened by the ardor of an instinctive prayer, I lifted my soul to God. In this religious appeal to the almighty power of infinite goodness, my fears diminished at the moment when my position was near becoming a real torture. To fix the length of the time my anguish endured would be to appreciate the millionths of a second, it is not by the chronometer that the duration of positions like ours can be measured; seconds become hours, when a second decides life or death. I had been suffering then for several hours when Mr. Godard, overcoming at last his hesitation, pulled violently the cord which controlled the valve, the gas ceased to envelop us, we were saved! * * * *

The anxieties through which I had just passed were forgotten as soon as I had discovered that the interior of the balloon had become transparent. The sun was ascending the horizon, the heat increased little by little, the gas dilated and the balloon rose under this natural action. The thermometer marked 7 degrees centigrade above zero, and then returned to the same temperature as when we left Soissans two hours and a half before.—Finally at thirty-seven minutes past seven the balloon ceased ascending and remained stationary for some minutes, and then began of itself to ascend.

The barometer then indicated 492 mill,—We were passing through a cloud, it was a singular sensation, known to persons who have ascended high mountains. We were wet to the bone though there was no rain.—The dampness condensing the gas, we descended rapidly, but the ballast spread out as we descended, maintained the equilibrium,—and regulated our motion. While we were approaching the earth, Mr. Godard, the younger, pointed out to me a great white bird, of a kind which was unknown to me.—What was he doing, lost like ourselves in space? Undoubtedly he was floating with confidence over his nest, certain of not losing sight of his brood, and of going down to it on the least approach of danger.

It was at this moment that, forgetting the danger I had already incurred, I thought of a third immediate ascension, if, as I supposed we were about to touch the earth in order to ascertain in what country we found ourselves, and on what side the wind was about to impel us. It is certainly allowable for people to form hazardous projects when they find themselves suspended at several kilomerens above the earth, and it is really under such circumstances that it may be said *Il n y a que le premier pas que coute.*

In the midst of these indesions we were descending into a corn field near the chateau of Moncornet, belonging to the Count Jules de Chabrillant. The peasants were at work there; they received us with all imaginable marks of sympathy, and examined us with astonishment. Their surprise was great on learning that I was a Russian—a Russian! it was for them almost an inhabitant of the moon. We talked for some time, I asked them for a plant to preserve in my herbarium in memory of them, and as we reascended the car that they were about to take captive to Mezieres, they hastily pulled up some grain and offered me. There was a general enthusiasm, every one begged me to receive his offering. This little rural picture was not wanting in poetry. The custom house officers, more positive people, came to take part in the affair, as also did the mayor of the neighboring town, that of Cliron, who gave us most obligingly all necessary information. The custom house officers did not think it necessary to visit our vehicle. I saw they were consulting, and their embarrassment pleased me much. The regulations had not probably foreseen æroastatic smuggling.

When we had rested a few moments and made some inquiries, we held a council. An important point affected our position at this time. The Eagle must return to Paris in order to be in season to ascend again the following Sunday, and there remained only the day on which we had entered and the next, in which to complete our return journey.—Meantime Mezines was only two leagues off, the weather was calm, and Mr. Godard was desirous to offer to the curiosity of the inhabitants of that city the sight of our balloon.—We resolutely started for that city, conducted across the fields, the roads, and the villages by a troop of peasants attached to the cords and surrounded by an incessantly increasing populace eager to witness a spectacle so new to them. The corps of Custom House officers represented worthily the authorities, and formed a protective escort, which, however, was rendered superfluous by the friendly disposition of the crowd by which we were surrounded. After an hour of this picturesque march we reached the high road to Meziens; but broad as was this road, it hardly opened sufficient space for the passage of the balloon, and the wind which became violent rendered it impracticable to continue our journey in that manner, on account of the trees which border the highway. The road across the fields had also its inconveniences for the passage of the crowd, which would not leave us. There remained therefore nothing for us to do but to empty our balloon and transport it on a cart. Here is then our proud Eagle, so superb in the air, reduced to the most humble method of locomotion, and travelling on wheels like a vulgar package—alas what glory has not its shame?

Gloucester Fisheries.

The Gloucester Telegraph has a review of the fishing business from that port for the present year, which has been as a whole, rather prosperous, notwithstanding the losses in the bay of St. Lawrence. The halibut business, which is carried on from January until May, is not lucrative to the owners, the wear and tear of the vessels and their sails, and the frequent loss of cables and anchors, eat up all their profits. The value of the halibut taken into Gloucester this year is about $60,000. The cod-fishing, which is carried on almost entirely on George's, Quero, and Green Banks, has produced 45,000 quintals at Gloucester this year, which brought a gross income, of about $130,000. The high prices this year giving a fair remuneration to vessels and men. The Bay of St. Lawrence mackerel fishery has also been successful this season. About 200 Gloucester vessels were engaged in it, and the quantity of mackerel packed at that port this year is about 70,000 barrels, which at an average price of $6 per barrel, affords a gross income of $120,000. This is divided among some 2000 persons, and pays about $150 a man.—Six vessels were lost from Gloucester this year, and the crews of two of them. The losses of the whole fleet are estimated at $25,000.

A Monster Pine.

I have worked in the forest among this timber several years, have cut many hundreds of trees, and seen many thousands, but have never found one large than the one I felled on a stream which emptied into Jackson Lake, near the head of Buskahegan stream, in the eastern part of Maine. This was a 'Pumpkin' Pine; its trunk was as straight and as handsomely grown as a moulded candle, and measured six feet in diameter four feet from ground, without the aid of spur roots. It was about nine rods in length, or one hundred and forty-four feet, about sixty-five feet of which was free of limbs, and retained its diameter remarkably well. I was employed about one hour and a quarter in felling it.

The afternoon was beautiful; everything was calm and to me the circumstances were deeply interesting. After chopping an hour or so, the mighty giant, the growth of centuries, which had withstood the hurricane and raised itself in peerless majesty above all around, began to tremble under the strokes of a mere insect, as I might appear in comparison with it. My heart palpitated as I occasionly raised my eyes to its pinnacle to catch the first indications of its fall. It came down at length, with a crash which seemed to shake a thousand acres, while the loud echo rang through the forest, dying away among the distant hills. It had a hollow in the butt about the size of a barrel, and the surface of the stump was sufficiently capacious to allow a yoke of oxen to stand upon it. It made five logs, and loaded a six ox team three times.—The butt logg was so large that the stream did not float it in the spring, and when the drive was taken down we were obliged to leave it behind much to our regret and loss. At the boom that log would have been worth fifty dollars.—*Springer's Forest Life.*

A Down East Girl.—A correspondent of the Maine Farmer gives the following as a days work performed by a girl of eighteen.—She furnished and supplied the dining-room with food for twenty-five people for breakfast, dinner and supper: baked twenty six pies and ten loaves of sugar cakes: and the same evening furnished supper for twenty men who came in from lumbering. She performed all the labor in the cook and dining rooms, and likewise washed the dining-room floor. This labor was performed at a tavern in the city of Bangor, to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned.

The Day Book puffs the Long Island Railroad in the following terms. It says:

The train leaves the South Ferry at four o'clock and goes up to Bedford at the rate of four miles an hour—not quite as fast as a man can walk. The time occupied in going the first three miles is three quarters of an hour; just as long as they used to be going to Jamaica. To prevent the cars from running over anybody at this speed of four miles an hour, a man goes along in front of the engine, on horseback, carrying a red flag. He must not go on foot and pick up the children or push the Irishmen off the track, but he must go on horseback and carry the red flag. The best of the joke is, however, the horse gets frightened at the engine and gets some ten or a dozen rods ahead, and the boys and girls get on the track between the man and the engine, 'shoo' along the horse, and make fun of the cars. The passengers lose patience, get out and stop at little grog shops, buy apples and peanuts on the way, chase away the boys and girls, stone off the cattle and pigs, curse Broklyn, and wish the aldermen hanged. It is, take it all in all, the most ridiculous and absurd operation we ever saw or heard of in fiction.

How Kossuth Mastered the English Language. It is stated that, in 1837, when condemned to three years imprisonment by the Austrian Government. Kossuth at the end of the first year was offered the choice of one book for his amusement, provided it was not political. He replied that if, instead of one they gave him three, they should not be political, he selected the English Grammar, Walkers Pronouncing Dictionary, and Shakspeare. Having obtained these books, he commenced the study of the language, beginning of the first scene of the the "Tempest," which occupied him about a fortnight. This was in 1837, and how well he now understands the language is shown by his speeches

The Hudson River is higher than it has been before since 1839.

ROCKLAND GAZETTE.

A. D. NICHOLS.......Editor.

Friday Morning, Jan. 9, 1852.

☞Bullard's Panorama of New York City, was on exhibition in our village from Thursday to Saturday of last week. Before it was brought here we had seen notices of it in some thirty or forty different papers which were sufficient to excite in us a strong desire to see what all agree comes the nearest to going to the veritable Gotham, of anything yet started.

To speak of the artistic merit of this magnificent painting is entirely unnecessary even if we were ever so well qualified to do it justice;—but there is one excellence which can not fail to strike the beholder the moment his eye rest upon it—that is, its inimitably fine perspective views. As you go leisurly along up Broadway, the streets and avenues leading therefrom, stretch away in such perfect imitation to the real, that you are fain to believe yourself in reality on the ground represented, and almost make an effort to quicken your pace that you may not be overrun by the approaching vehicles—in fact, the only objection we have heard expressed in reference to it, is that *it seems too much like being in New York itself!*

It is on the whole a splendid affair, and we cannot help expressing the desire that no one, who has or shall have an opportunity, will fail to visit it;—you get *paid* in a vastly truer sense than you can in attending the majority of exhibitions, paintings and concerts which impose upon community. It is no uncommon thing for a set of rowdyish young men, who are too vicious to be tolerated for any long time in a decent community, too lazy to get their living by any laborious calling, and too unprincipled to engage in an honest and respectable business—to band themselves together, and assuming some pompously sounding name, go about the country, catering to the lowest tastes and the most depraved passions.

Whoever attends such concerts, dignified by the name of "nigger"—throws away his money for a worthless purpose, and does himself and community a wrong. It is perhaps unpardonable to speak of this in connection with a notice of a grand and beautiful production of genious—the work of years of unremitting and nobly directed toil—but the direct contrast of the two things suggested the remark.

This Panorama is at present under the directorship of Albert Morton, Esq., and what he does *not* understand in its successful management would be of little value to any body;—if efficiency and great energy will insure prosperity, he never will fail. In the tempory absence of Mr Bullard, the painting is explained by Mr. Dole, whose clear and concise manner adds much to the interest of the exhibition. We say to all go and see it.

Arvine's Cyclopædia of Anecdotes.

We have received the third number of this exceedingly interesting and valuable work. It is "brim full" of the most choice bits of personal anecdotes, epigrams, epitaphs and every thing else, that is spicy and good, which comes within its province to present. There is nothing more to our taste, nothing that more immediately arrests our attention, than little reminiscences of men whose memory the world loves and cherishes—they are rays of sunlight that illuminine their characters; they are ever welcome to us. From the most absorbing engagements we all turn readily aside to read that most interesting of all human compositions—a letter from a friend—just so an anecdote of almost any man, and especially of those whose "names are ever on the world's broad tongue," will command and receive our immediate attention. An occasional personal anecdote will oftentimes shed more light upon individual character than a whole volume of dry and prosy facts.

We advise every one who wishes for amusement and real instruction combined; for an intellectual feast of fruits as well as flowers, to subscribe for this work. It is published semi-monthly, to be comprised in eight numbers—at *twenty-five* cents per number, by Gould & Lincoln, Boston.

ATHENÆUM LIBRARY.

One of the best institutions which can exist in any community is a good Library. It is not a matter that yields the *immediate* profit of dollars and cents; and it is well that the utility of every thing "under the Sun" is not decided by this pecuniary standard. A library is designed to benefit the head and heart. It is a mine from which *intellectual* gold may be had for the digging; and where *this* is found, the want of that other kind, the love of which is the root of all evil, is not so severely felt; *if* felt, the means of obtaining it are not in any way diminished by increasing the facilities for acquiring general knowledge. There is, we unstand to be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Athenæum Library, next Saturday Evening. It is earnestly hoped that an interest may be taken in this subject sufficient to call out every Shareholder in the Library.

☞The Fourth Lecture of the course with which we are favored this winter, was delivered last Wednesday evening by Professor Packard of Bowdoin College. It was a very stormy night, and a large attendance could scarcely be expected, yet a goodly number went out and returned abundantly satisfied. His subject was *Nationality*, and it was handled in a clear, forcible and elegant manner. We will not do the gentleman the injustice to attempt an analysis or even present an outline of his lecture, for we are not prepared to do so. Suffice it say, it was highly extolled and well worthy of the encomiums it received.

The Mechanics Institute of Ohio, at Cincinnati, have awarded their Diploma to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the widely celebrated remedy for Colds, Coughs and Consumption. This honor was richly merited by the inventor of that invaluable medicine which has secured not only the above commendation, but also that of the most eminent Physicians in this, as well as the highest medical authorities in other countries. And what is a far greater ecomium on its usefullness, is, that it has won its way to almost every fireside of the American people.

A writer well remarks that men are often capable of greater things than they perform.—They are sent into the world with bills of credit—and seldom draw to their full extent.

XXXII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Friday, Jan. 2

Senate. A continued stream of ladies and other visitors were attracted to the Senate chamber immediately after breakfast. The gallery was densely crowded, it being reported that Kossuth was to visit the Senate this morning; they were all disappointed, however, as he does not come till Monday.

To-day being assigned for the consideration of private business, Mr. Downes presented several petitions from parties holding Mexican claims complaining that injustice had been done them, and asking further relief.

A message from the President was received.

Mr. Clark notified the Senate of his intention to introduce a joint resolution reaffirming the settled non-intervention policy.

The President transmitted to the Senate a paper showing the necessity of an immediate appropriation for the Mexican indemnity.

Mr. Dawson introduced a bill refunding the State of Georgia certain moneys expended in the Indian wars. Also a bill amending the judiciary system in the Territories. The reference was moved, but no quorum voting, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

House. The galleries were thronged with visitors who were excluded from the Senate.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Colcock, Fitch ond Merchen as Smithsonian Regents.

On motion, the House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up Mr. Carter's resolution to appoint a Kossuth Committee.

Mr. Yates amendment offered on Wednesday was rejected. Yeas 89—Nays 111.

For the Rockland Gazette.

Mr. Editor:—As there has been some considerable lying about the late seizures of liquor in this place, I take this method of letting the public know the particulars about the proceedings:

BECKETT'S PROSECUTION.

A few days since a search warrant was placed in my hands, with orders to search the shop of Joseph H. Beckett, who was suspected of selling rum, and the following was the result: I proceeded to the premises, and made known my business to Mr Beckett, who expressed himself willing to allow the search, at the same time stating that he had a demijohn of medicine prepared by himself, and one pint bottle of rum which he himself used for the purpose of bathing; that there was no other liquor in his shop. I informed him that it would be necessary for me to take such as he had mentioned; and in the performance of my duty was resisted by him.—In consequence of this resistance I was led to prosecute the search further and found three other bottles of New Rum in a chest and one other demijohn with about a quart of rum in it. under the bed. There was also six or eight bottles on the shelf and each one contained perhaps a spoonful of rum. This was the result of the search, and now it is left to an inteligent community to judge whether or no Joseph H Beckett sold rum, whether or no he is a persecuted or a justly prosecuted man.

L. D. Carver

E. G. Bemis was present and will vouch for the above statement.

For the Rockland Gazette.

A new principal of Law! A recent American Decision.

Once upon a time a man having been brought before a certain judge upon a charge of thieft, received the following sentence:—"*Thou art a ragged dog, and thou shalt be hung by the neck until dead.*"

This was an era in the history of law! A man's rags were to hang him! But this proposition has been beaten by a justice who presided not a thousand miles from Rockland.

Listen! *A culprit's bail must be so small that he may in all casess procure it!*" If he is a poor miserable devil; without friends or money, he can be bound over in the sum of six and a quarter cents. Perhaps he is committed for want of bail, a Habas Corpus is issued, a new trial is had, and the bonds must be reduced to *three cents*; or at least so low that he can obtain them! "There is a good time coming" for sinners.

Spectator.

[The above decision is about equal to that of an English 'Squire who decided that a landlord cannot force a tenant to remain in a house *too much* infested by bedbugs. How many bedbugs the law allows in a house is not yet decided.]

For the Rockland Gazette.

The Athenæum Library.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Athenæum Library stands adjourned to Saturday evening next. It is desirable that there should be a full attendance, as matters of importance to the welfare of the Institution will come up for action. If the Library is to be sustained, a higher rate of assessments must be imposed upon the stock than heretofore, or some other effective measure must be adopted to increase its funds. Unless this shall be done it will go down. This should not be. The institution is exerting a most salutary influence in our community in improving the mind, and elevating the tastes of our population, especially of the younger members of it, and it should receive a liberal support.

A Shareholder.

We learn by the last steamer that gossip in London affirms that a gentleman who has been somewhat notorious in the literary and theatrical circles of this city is in prison at Geneva for undue pertinacity in the pursuit of a wife under difficulties, It appears that he made proposals of marriage in London to the neice of one of the wealthiest London bankers, largely connected with this country, who had £80,000 in her own right. The proposals were declined, and soon after the lady left for the continent. She was followed by the enamored swain of Geneva. Here she was one day informed by letter that some formality in regard to her passport required that she should go in person to a certain place therein designated. She followed the directions, and upon entering the house she found only present her London rejected, who immediately locked the door, and producing a pair of pistols, threatened—not to destroy himself if she continued cruel, but to shoot her unless she either married him or divided her fortune with him Neither of these reasonable requests being acceptable to the lady, she temporized with the gentleman until her maid, who had been alarmed at her absence, sought her with some of the police, and found her in the above unpleasant category. The lady was released, and the unhappy swain, who had loved not wisely *nor* too well, was sent to cool his ardor in a prison. [N. Y. Tribune.

What is the difference between an uncleanly servant, and a chicken? Why, none, for one is a foul domestic, and the other is a domestic fowl.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Pardon of all the Cuban Prisoners by the Queen of Spain.

All is quiet in France. Attention is now directed chiefly towards the forthcoming election, when Louis Napoleon will, without doubt, be elected, though not without considerable opposition.

At the latest accounts the departments and all France was in the utmost tranquility. The result of the election would not be known before the 28th or 29th.

Gen. Cavaignac had been offered his liberty, and refused to leave his prison unless his fellow prisoners could do the same; so he remains.

It is fully believed that Russia, Austria, and Prussia, are straining every nerve to sustain Louis Napoleon in his usurpation.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Victor Hugo had successfully escaped from Paris to Brussels. His arrest had been ordered.

The government have declared 34 out of the 83 departments in a state of seige, on account of their exhibition of dissatisfaction—yet the government reports the news from the departments favorable.

It is affirmed that the total number of Frenchmen killed in Paris and the Departments, in carrying out Napoleon's coup d'etat, is not less than 2000.

The French papers contain an account of open insurrection in several of the departments, attended with considerable loss of life. In one case the insurgents numbered 1600, and another 6000; but they were overpowered; sixty or seventy insurgents were killed in one engagement.

Louis Napoleon has ordered the expenditure of 2,000,000 francs for the purchase and demolitition of the houses situated between the Louvre and the Tuilleries, and the levelling of the ground between the two places.

Mr. Rives, the American Minister, continues to show the disapprobation of our government of Louis Napoleon's conduct by not attending his receptions. He is the only diplomat who absents himself.

The 6th legion of the National Guard of Paris is dissolved. It is said that the Department of Police is to be raised to the rank of a Ministry, and that M. Calier is to be the new Minister.

Louis Napoleon appears to be up to all sorts of demagogue tricks, to tickle the army and the loborers, and retain them in his interest. He grants honors and decorations to the former, and in some cases double wages and pretty speeches to the latter.

Five hundred laboring females presented their felicitations on the last Sunday, with a speech and boquet. He replied that he was happy to see his efforts for the happiness of France and the working class so justly appreciated, and that with the aid of all good citizens he would persevere in the same course.

The Minister of the Interior had received addresses from twenty-one Communes of the borges and from Communes municipal, counsellors, mayors, National Guards, &c., of various places in twenty-five departments, and is informed that addresses are in course of signature in 5000 Communes of the department of the Haut Saone. The *Univers* is menacing Switzerland, in which country it pretends to say there is a Socialist party in league, with that of France.

ENGLAND.

The London papers have voluminous comments on Mr. Fillmore's message to Congress, mainly in opposition to his views and in ridicule of his views in favor of a protective Tariff. His arguments on this point are unfavorably connected with those of Robert J. Walker in England, in favor of free trade.

The yacht America, purchased by Lord Blaquiere for 4000 guineas, is reported to have fallen off so much in his lordship's estimation, that the gallant officer would not refuse an offer of 3000 guineas. She is now en route for the Mediterranean.

The American Minister, Mrs. Lawrence, and Miss Lawrence, are on a visit to Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Drummond, where a large party has assembled for the holidays.

The next expedition to the Arctic regions in 1852 in search of Franklin will be made as efficient as possible. In addition to the Pioneer and Intrepid, employed in the recent expedition, the Phœnix, a larger steamer of 260 horse power, is to be fitted out.

IRELAND.

Active measures are about being taken for the establishment of a submarine telegraph communication between England and Ireland.—A cable sixty miles in length will be required.

The *Tablet* undertakes the defence of Louis Napoleon, and it apears that a large portion of the Roman Catholic priests of Ireland are generally arriving at the same view.

SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain has pardoned all the Cuban prisoners.

The *Madrid Gazette* publishes the correspondence between Webster and Calderon, in reference to the Lopez prisoners, and adds that Her Majesty, desirous to give the American President and Government a testimony of friendship, has thought fit by a spontaneous act of her royal clemency, to pardon all the prisoners in the late expedition against Cuba;—that Her Majesty considers it an event of the highest importance for both countries that the negotiations relative to this subject have terminated so satisfactorily;—that she fully approves of the conduct of her Minister at Washington, and concedes him the grand cross of Charles the 3d.

Laborde, the fugitive Spanish Consul at New Orleans, was to leave on the 1st ult, for Havana, and thence to New Orleans.

The Cortes had been suspended on account of the events in France, and the approaching accouchment of the Queen.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

A lot of prisoners from Hungary were bro't to Vienna on the 10th. They included Kossuth's sisters, and some Hungarian nobles.

Austria cherishes the idea of striking a severe blow at the commerce of England, hoping to unite the chief continental countries in a prohibitive system against England.

In Austria and Hungary discontent is increasing. At Vienna, great anxiety was felt for the news from the United States respecting Kossuth's reception. There is increased uneasiness in diplomatic quarters respecting the movements of the Austrian troops near the Po, who were ordered to advance upon Rome. It is said that Prince Schwartzenburgh has asked the Sardinian government to receive an Austrian garrison in a Piedmentese fortress.

GERMANY.

In Germany the press is forbidden to record events in France in a manner adverse to Napoleon.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome of the 10th ult., state that the occurrences in Paris had produced there a very profound impression. The Pope received the news from the French Ambassador, without betraying the least emotion. It is said that the French garrison at Rome immediately deposited its adhesion to the policy of Louis Napoleon in the hands of Gen. Gemeau.

INDIA.

The overland mail has arrived. Dates from Bombay to Nov. 12. Dost Mahommed was dying, and Sir C. Campbell's forces on the frontier had taken Mitchnie, and driven the enemy to the hills.

The Governor General was to be at Calcutta on the 10th of January. The Nizam had paid the full amount of the claim of the East India Company.

Reception of Kossuth by the President.

We find in the Washington papers an account of the interview between the President and M. Kossuth, which we copy. M. Kossuth was introduced to the President by Mr. Webster. There were present the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, besides General Shields, Mr. Seward and others. After a brief pause, M. Kossuth addressed the President in the following terms:

"Enlightened by the spirit of your country's institutions, when we succeeded to consolidate our natural and historical State's right of self-government, by placing it upon the broad foundation of Democratic liberty:

Inspired by your history when we had to fight for independence against annihilation by centralized absolutism:

Consoled by your people's sympathy when a victim of Russian interference with the laws of nature and of nature's God:

Protected in exile by the government of the United States, supporting the Sultan of Turkey in his noble resolution to undergo the very danger of a war rather than leave unprotected the rights of humanity against Russo-Austrian despotism:

Restored by the United States to life, because restored to freedom, and by freedom to activity in behalf of those duties which, by my nation's unanimous confidence and sovereign will, developed upon me:

Raised in the eyes of many oppressed nations to the standing of a harbinger of hope, because the star-spangled banner was seen casting protection around me, announcing to the world that there is a nation, alike powerful as free, ready to protect the laws of nations, even in distant parts of the earth, and in the person of a poor exile:

Cheered by your people's sympathy, so as freemen cheer—not a man whatever, but a principle:

I now bow before you, sir, in the proud position of your great nation's guest, generously welcomed by a resolution of the Congress of the United States with equal generosity approved and executed by your Excellency.

I beg leave to express my fervent thanks, in my name, and in the name of my associates, who, after having shared my misfortunes, have now the reward to share the honor and the benefit which the great Republic of the United States was pleased to bestow upon Hungary, by bestowing it upon its freely-chosen chief, when he became a persecuted victim of despotic violence.

I beg leave to express my fervent thanks in my country's name, also, which, amidst the sorrows of its desolation, feels cheered by your country's generosity, and looks with resolution to the impending future, because it is confident that the time draws near when the eternal code of the law of nations will become a reality.

President! I stand before your Excellency a living protestation against the violence of foreign interference oppressing the sovereign right of nations to regulate their own domestic concerns.

I stand before your Excellency a living protestation against centralization oppressing the State right of self-government.

May I be allowed to take it for an augury of better times that, in landing on the happy shores of this glorious Republic, I landed in a free and powerful country, whose honored Chief Magistrate proclaims to the world that this country cannot remain indifferent when the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment, and repress the spirit of freedom in any country.

I thank God that he deemed me not unworthy to act and to suffer for my fatherland.

I thank God that the fate of my country became so intimately connected with the fate of liberty and independence of nations in Europe, as formerly it was intimately connected with the security of Christendom.

I thank God that my country's unmerited woe, and my personal sufferings, became an opportunity to seek a manifestation of the spirit and principles of your Republic.

May God the Almighty bless you with a long life, that you may long enjoy the happiness to see your country great, glorious, and free, the corner-stone of international justice, and the column of freedom on the earth, as it is already an asylum to the oppressed.

Sir, I pledge to your country the everlasting gratitude of Hungary."

The President replied briefly to M. Kossuth's address in substance as follows:

"I am happy, Governor Kossuth to welcome you to this land of freedom; and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your release from a long confinement in Turkey, and your safe arrival here. As an individual I sympathised deeply with you in your brave struggle for the independence and freedom of your native land. The American people can never be indifferent to such a contest, but our policy as a nation in this respect has been uniform from the commencement of our Government; and my own views, as the Chief Executive Magistrate of this nation, are fully and freely expressed in my recent message to Congress, to which you have been pleased to allude. They are the same, whether speaking to Congress here, or to the nations of Europe.

Should your country be restored to independence and freedom, I should then wish you—as the greatest blessing you could enjoy—a restoration to your native land; but should that never happen, I can only repeat my welcome to you and your companions here, and pray that God's blessing rest upon you wherever your lot may be cast."

M. Kossuth and the President then entered into a conversation in regard to the preset condition of Hungary and the general politics of Europe; the interview being conducted with mutual cordiality and friendliness. At its close, M. Kossuth, with Messrs. Shields and Seward, returned to his hotel.—*Boston Journal.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Triumph of Napoleon!

The Collins steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon, making the passage from Liverpool in 11 days 5 1-2 hours. She brings news two days later than the Franklin, which arrived on Saturday.

An accident had occurred at the Warren Vale Pit, by which 49 lives were lost, and a great number of persons injured.

The 'London Chronicle' mentions that the White Squall, an American vessel, engaged in the London and China trade, had made the passage from Whampoa to the East India dock in 106 days.

By this arrival we have dates from Paris to 8 P. M. of Dec. 22. The election returns are not all known yet, about half of the Departments being heard from. At that time the returns stood 2,000,900 for Louis Napoleon and 600,000 against. It was then supposed that his majority would be about 7,000,000.

At the polls, in Paris, no persons were allowed to distribute negative votes.

At Amiens, the bishop and his clergy, and the religious congregations voted openly in the affirmative.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* speculates upon the result of the election at length. He states that the whole number of registered votes is 10,000,000, and that if Louis Napoleon does not obtain the affirmative vote of at least half this number, he will find it impossible to establish himself. When elected before, he had 6,000,000 votes. In what he has already done, he says, Louis Napoleon has only accomplished the easiest part of his task. When it shall have been decided that his military movement of Dec. 2 is sustained by the people, the moment for action will have arrived—but not for military action.

Private letters state that Mr. Rives, the American Minister, continues to absent himself from the President's *levees*, and that he would do so until the result of the election should be known.

Paris is gloomy, although no doubt was entertained that the vote would be in favor of Louis Napoleon. The vote in Paris was 132,217 for Louis Napoleon, and 80,161 against.—In 1849 the vote stood 139,562 against 111,869.

The French garrison at Rome, with the exception of 300 out of 10,000 men, have signed the affirmative certificate, and the best discipline prevails among the troops of all arms.

It is at last perfectly certain that Gen. Cavaignac is at liberty, and once more restored to his family circle in the Rue du Helder.

M. Victor Hugo, who was closely pursued by the police, made his escape into Belgium by means of a false passport.

The Government, it seems, is much nettled at the presence of M. Theirs in London. They gave out that he was going to Germany, and indeed launched him through Strasburg in that direction. But the current of M. Their's plans was setting apparently in the opposite direction, and no sooner had he reached the Rhine than he doubled like an old hare northward, until he was ferried across the Channel at Ostend.

The 'Constitutionnel' says: "we are informed that the Pope has addressed a letter to his Nuncio in Paris, in which he expresses his entire approbation of the acts of Louis Napoleon, which have saved society and religion.

M. Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the ex-King Jerome, has acceded to an intimation sent him, on the part of the President to leave France, and has just set off to London.

Denmark. A proposition has been introduced into the Danish Diet, for the sale of the possessions of the government in the West Indies. A lively discussion ensued, but the measure had not been disposed of.

Austria. A correspondent of the London 'Times' writes:—"I am unable to affirm that Louis Napoleon was assisted by the counsels of Austria before the late catastrophe, but I know that M. de Hubner was a *persona grata* at the Elysee. It is universally believed in diplomatic circles here that the President's confidential, if not his ostensible counseller, was M. de Kisseff, the Russian Minister at Paris.

Reinforcements have recently been sent to the army in Italy, to be ready in case of necessity.

Field-Marshal Radetzky was said to be failing fast, and General Haynau is wandering about like a restless spirit from one watering-place to the other, in a state of the most confined ill-health. He is now at Laibach.

The Liverpool Journal says the talk on 'Change is that people generally wish Louis Napoleon success; that a civil war in France would serve only as a prelude to a general war in Europe; that a general war would interfere with trade, and that at present prosperity is most desirable; that it signifies little what government prevail in France, provided it be strong enough; that if the president be strong enough, let him reign—king, emperor, or consul, just as it best pleases him, as the French are not fit for a constitutional government, and—never will be.

In Portland, on the 29th ult., 19 casks and 2 half casks of liquor, brought there by steamer St. Lawrence, from Boston, were seized by the authorities and destroyed. No resistance was offered to the execution of the law. Another large lot of liquor was seized on the premises of Ferry & Dyer. Wm. Reynolds was sent to jail for selling liquor.

'Daddy, I want to ask you a question.'—'Well my son.' 'Why is neighbor Smith's liquor shop like a counterfeit dollar?' 'I can't tell my son. 'Because you can't pass it,' said the boy.

☞ THOSE SAUSAGES, friend F. were prime, good enough for a printer or an Alderman, and as we have abundant evidence of the fact that you, yourself, are fond of good eating—which is an important qualification for the office of alderman—and by parity of reasoning from the sentiment that

"He who loves fat oxen, must himself be fat,"

arrive at the conclusion, that

"He who loves good eating, must himself be good,"

you are pre-eminently qualified for that station, we here, as some little return for many "acts of kindness shown"—and to which the last were but added *links*—pledge to you our vote for the office aforesaid.

N. B. Bro. M. may also consider himself, upon the same grounds, a candidate for any municipal office that can command our vote (except that of Mayor, the candidate for which it is expected will 'go the whole hog,')—as a token of gratitude for that un-spare spare-rib and accompanying felicitations.

P. S. We have estimated the weight of the two rival "porkers," by our friendship for the owners, and conclude that had they been placed in the scales one *might* have been heavier than the other, but which we cannot determine.

☞ HOUSEWIVES, have you had the pleasure of using the new Compound for preparing Bread, which has just now been introduced by Mr C. C CHANDLER, at his new store on Water St., next door to I. Gregory's? If not, procure a box at once, and if you are not perfectly delighted with it, we are mistaken——————in your ability to follow the simple directions given.

☞ It will be seen by reference to our adv. columns, that Mr A .G. Merrill purposes commencing his 2d term of Instruction in Vocal Music in a few weeks, when those who are desirous of improvement in that delightful accomplishment, as well as those who have yet to learn its elementary principles, may place themselves under the instructions of a Gentleman every way qualified to give satisfaction, and at prices low enough to gratify the most penurious.

The permission to use fire and lights on board vessels in the Liverpool docks, says the Liverpool Journal, it is gratifying to know is conferring all the advantages which its advocates anticipated. As one evidence of the great advantages which fire and lights confer upon the shipping in port, and especially of the facility which it affords for the purpose of loading or discharging under particular emergencies, the case of the Great Western packet ship, consigned to Messrs. Baring Brothers, is mentioned. The ship met with a great accident on trying to enter the Waterloo Dock on Saturday, the 22d ult. The Great Western had on board the largest cargo ever brought to Liverpool in one ship, amounting in all to 1600 tons of American produce. This was discharged in the inconceivable short time of thirty-two hours. She entered the Waterloo dock on Saturday evening a fully laden ship; on Monday morning at 8 o'clock she went out of it with only about 400 tons of cargo remaining in her, which was necessary to be kept in for ballast; she then entered the Sandon graving dock on Tuesday morning at half past two o'clock, and on Friday at two o'clock she came out of the dock fully repaired, and ready to take her station again in the line;—having in that time discharged the remainder of her inward cargo, repaired all damages that she sustained by her accident, and undergone a thorough examination. During this time she was also coppered, and took in 300 tons of her outward cargo. This expedition was in a great measure attributable to the use of fires and lights. Besides, we are told that the influence that has already begun to be shown upon the social condition of the seamen is remarked by every captain who comes into the port. Jack, comfortable in his forecastle, is less tempted to rove.

☞ During the two days and one evening of last week that Bullard's Panorama of New York City was on exhibition in this village, it was attended by at least fifteen hundred persons at some of the exhibitions here *many* had to be turned away, the large Hall of Exhibition being previously full.

The first seizure of liquors in this vicinity was made on Monday last by the town authorities of New Castle. The quantity was about 20 gallons of new rum and New York brandy. At the trial of Luther Jones there was no positive proof that the liquor was his property, and therefore Judge Baily gave him an honorable discharge from the complaint. The "critter." however, is to undergo the severe penalty of the law.—[*Lincoln Democrat.*

The liquor law is infringed in such *ingenious* ways as this:—A man stepped into a store in Belfast where liquor was kept for "medical and mechanical" purposes, and producing a large bottle desired to have it filled. Upon being asked for what purposes he intended it, he replied "*mechanical*," I'm goin' to make an ox-yoke this afternoon.

'Look up,' thundered the captain of a vessel, as his boy grew giddy while gazing from the topmast. 'Look up!' The boy looked up, and returned in safety. Never look down and despair. Leave danger uncared for, and push on. If you falter, you lose. Look up. Do right, and trust in God.

The Mussulmen writers speak of an ignorant Arab, who being asked how he knew anything about the existence of a God? replied: "Just as I know by the tracks in the sand whether a man or beast has passed there, so, when I survey the heaven with its bright stars and the earth with its productions, do I feel the existence and the power of God."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT JAMESTOWN. *Buffalo*, Jan. 4. A destructive conflagration occurred at Jamestown, N. Y., at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming the Allen Hotel and many of the finest buildings in the business part of the village. The fire was the most destructive that ever visited the place.

LATER FROM MEXICO—THE RIO GRANDE INSURRECTION. *New Orleans*, Dec. 13. We have advices from Vera Cruz to Dec. 24th, six days later. The insurrection on the Rio Grande is believed to have been completely suppressed.—Caravajal, at last accounts, had fled to Texas, in hopes of raising reinforcements. The Government have three thousand men in the field in case of a renewal of the attack by the insurgents.

When the penny postage was adopted in England, the franking privilege was wholly abolished, so that the Queen herself had no right to [illegible] her letters. That is the way it should be

THE FRESHET ON THE CONNECTICUT. The Springfield Republican of Monday says:

"Three men were seen going down the river opposite Springfield, in the midst of the floating ice, on Friday evening,—one in a boat alone, the others together in another. Their situation was perilous, but it is not known whether they escaped or perished. A buggy wagon was picked up at Hartford, floating down with the ice, on Friday. Saturday morning the ice was piled in enormous heaps at Hartford, the meadows covered with water, and the river 19 feet above low-water mark."

MR. CLAY. We learn from the medical attendants upon this distinguished statesman that his condition still remains such as to require his being kept quiet, and the result of his affliction very uncertain, though ardent hopes are entertained of his recovery.—[Washington Republic, Jan. 3.

FRESHET IN VERMONT. *Bellows Falls*, Jan. 2 We have had one of the largest freshets known at this season of the year for a long time. A dam was formed by the ice about ten miles below here, completely blocking up the river, setting the water back, and throwing the ice upon the banks nearly thirty feet high. The Vermont Valley road found it impossible to run their trains to-day. Extent of damage not known.

THE FRESHET IN THE CONNECTICUT. Large quantities of ice came down the Connecticut on Friday afternoon. The railroad bridge over the "Ox-Bow," was moved from its abutments on Friday, and the passage by trains rendered impossible. The passengers and mails were conveyed from Northampton to Cobatville in stages. As far north as we have heard from, the meadows are piled with ice. At Hartford and Middletown, the ice had broken, and was moving away, with the water very high.

DEATHS IN MARBLEHEAD. The deaths in this town for 1851 were exactly one hundred; 50 of them were males and 50 females; 40 were under ten years of age and 30 over seventy. Of the latter two were *upward of ninety*, and six were over eighty years of age.

DISTRICT OF BATH. Number of vessels and their tonnage, built in said District in 1851, viz: 31 Ships, 20797 72; 11 Barks, 4430 10; 3 Brigs, 590 27; 5 Schooners, 325 14; 5 Boats, 44 43; 2 Steamers, 99 01. Total tonnage, 26286 72. Tonnage built in 1850, 16800 04.

SUICIDE. A Mrs. Knight, a woman about 70 years old, committed suicide, on Friday last, in a fit of insanity, in the town of Oxford, in this State.

GOING. The Boston Transcript says that fifty shoe-makers of Haverhill, Mass., are about going to California, on account of the depressed state of the boot and shoe business at home.

FIRES IN PORTSMOUTH, N. H. In the city of Portsmouth, N. H., incendiary fires have recently been quite frequent. The people have become quite alarmed, and an additional watch has been employed nights. A boat-builder's shop, owned by Mr. John Tuckerman, was burned on Saturday evening, and on Sunday morning the shop occupied by Messrs. John Shaw and Wm. B. Russell, shipwrights, was burnt. The loss of the former was about $100 and the latter $2000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.

The meeting of the Congregational Church, of which notice was given last Sabbath, and which was postponed on account of the weather, will be held in the vestry, on Wednesday next at 10 1-2 A. M.

Notice to Royal Arch Masons.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION and INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS of King Solomon's Royal Arch Chapter, will be held at Masonic Hall, Rockland, on Thursday evening Jan'y 8th at 6 o'clock.

A punctual attendance is requested.

E. H. COCHRAN, Sect'y.

Jan 1, 1852. * 49

WE are desired to say to those who wish to avail themselves of the benefit of attending the latter portion of Mr. MERRILL'S series of lessons in music, that the second half of the term of evening lessons will commence on TUESDAY next, Dec. 2d, at seven o'clock, P. M. A. G. MERRILL.

Rockland, Nov. 27, 1851.

☞ IF YOU WANT to see a large lot of Rich Furniture, call at Diamond Block, Lime-Rock Street. *Going Cheap. Now* is the time to buy. 42tf

WATTS NERVOUS ANTIDOTE
AYERS CHERRY PECTORIAL,
MORSE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF YELLOW DOCK.
ROGER,S SYRUP OF LIVERWORT & TAR.
For Sale by C. P FESSENDEN.

MARRIAGES.

In this village 31st ult., Mr RUBEN PACKARD, of Camden, to Miss ANASTASIA R. C. MATHEWS of Rockland.

In Rockland 20th ult., by William Perry Esq., Captain OTIS INGRAHAM, to Miss LUCY M. STEARNS.

In Bath, 25th ult., Mr. John Skolfield, of Bath, to Miss Caroline S. Fowle, of Westport.

In Bath, Thomas B. Cutting to Miss Matilda Elliot, both of Phipsburg.

In Bath, Jan 1st, Mr John T. Howland, to Miss Mary McLellan Robinson; William S Robbins, to Miss Elizabeth Wildes.

DEATHS.

In Damariscotta, 29th ult, Lydia Hall, aged 68 years.

In Bath 3d inst, Mrs Wealthy, wife of Mr Galen Clapp, aged 32 years.

In Bath, 28th ult, Ann Julia Sprague, aged 5 years and 11 months.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ROCKLAND.

Arrived.

2d, sch Peru, Smith, New York.
6th, sch Mentor, Richardson, Sullivan.
Sea Bee, Herrick, Isle Haut.

Sailed.

8th, sch R B Pitts, Spear, New York.
Mary Wise Crockett, do.

Domestic Ports.

PORTLAND—Ar 1st, sch Joseph Baker, Ames, New York.

NEWPORT—Ar 1st, brig New England, Providence; schrs Julia Ann, Ryder, Orrington for Providence; Grace, Hopkins, Rockland for N York. Sld brigs Hope, Lafayette, and President Z Taylor; and others.

NEW YORK—Ar 2d barques Hyperion, Perkins, Trinidad; Sarah Ann, Merryman, New Orleans; brigs Eolus, Moore, Savannah; S Merrill Means, Charleston; Eagle, schs Silas Wright, Cadet, Orral, Superior, Lucy White, Eben Herbert, Watrior, Lucinda, Melbourne, Susan Barton, Jane Ann, Bangor, Medora, Rio Grande, and Richmond, all from Rockland. Cld barque Byron, Stackpole, Bordeaux; schr Pocahontas, Bingham, San Juan C A.

Also ar ship Medallion, Houdlette, Savannah; barques Florence, (of Bath) Patten, Newcastle, Eng. 52 days; A G Sturges, Scott, St Jago.

CHARLESTON—Ar 25th, qarque Acadia, Crosby, New Orleans; brig Susan Duncan, Mitchell, Richmond, Va; schs Almira Joy, Barratt, Philadelphia; 27th, Hornet, Small, do Cld 27th, brig Tartar, Grantham, N Orleans.

SAVANNAH—Ar 26th ult, barques Vesta, Percy, Sagua; Rhodes, McNair, N York. Cld ships Emma Watts, Dearborn, Boston; Chas Cooper, Cutts, N York.

MOBILE—Ar 22d, brig Delta, Mehan, Sagua. Cld 23d, ships Stephen Baldwin, North, and Denmark, Thompson, Liverpool; barque Catharine, Watts, Providence; schrs Watchman, Chapman, and Anthem, Latham, Matagorda.

NEW ORLEANS—Ar 21st, brig Azores, Amesbury, Bonaire; 22d, steamer Empire City, Leeds, N York via Havana; brig J H Long, Watts Savannah. Below brig Brownsville, from Brazos Santiago. Cld 20th, brig Lucy, Brewer, San Juan, C A; schr S R Potter, Potter Wilmington, N C; 22d, ships Arcadia, Counce, Havre; Flavio, Balls, Boston; barque Hamilton, Hallett, Baltimore; schr Jane Elizabeth, Simmons, Campeachy and Sisal. Towed to sea 12th, ships Isaac Bell, Epaminondas; barque Acadia; brig L S Snow; 13th, ship Unicorn; barque Chas Thompson; 14th, ship Leckinver; 17th, barque Horace.

SPOKEN.

Schr Christiana, Gay, off Bass Harbor, 15 days from this port, bound to Nova Scotia.

VOCAL MUSIC.

THE second term of A. G. MERRILL'S class for instruction in Vocal Music, will commence Tuesday evening, Jan. 20th, 1852 at 7 o'clock, at Berrys Hall, Spofford Block.

This term is intended for an advanced class, who are already familiar with the Rudiments.

Members of Choirs,

And all those who wish to improve in Chorus Singing, will find this a favorable opportunity of so doing, at a very cheap rate.

TERMS, for 24 Lessons:
Gents, $2,00. Ladies, $1,00.

ALSO, a class to commence on Thursday Eve Jan. 22 at 7 o'clock for those wishing for instruction in the Elements of Vocal Music.

TERMS for 24 Lessons: Gents, $2.00. Ladies, $1.00, A. G. MERRILL.

Rockland, Jan. 8, '51 no49tf.

To the Judge of Probate, Lincoln County, State of Maine:

THE undersigned petitioner would respectfully represent that SAM'L L. HOVEY, a ward in your Court, has been in a sound and sane mind for the last eighteen months, and is fully competent to transact and control his own affairs in every respect.

He therefore prays you to release and discharge said Hovey from the guardianship of W. T. Saywood, now of California, that he may be reinstated in all his former rights and privileges.

And your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray

LINCOLN: ss. At a probate Court held at Wiscasset on the fifth day of January 1852,

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to WILLIAM T. SAYWARD, Guardian of said Samuel L. Hovey, by causing a copy of said petition, with this Order, to be published in the Rockland Gazette, two weeks successively, the first publication to be 14 days before the second day of February next, that he may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Wiscasset at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said Petitioner should not be granted.

ARNOLD BLANEY, Judge.

True, Copy, attest, E. S. HOVEY, Reg.

Commissioners' Notice.

LINCOLN, ss.—At a Probate Court held at Wiscasset on the 5th day of Jan., A. D. 1852.

WHEREAS, the Commissioners to set out to Amelia Harding, widow of Elisha Harding, late of Rockland, in said county, deceased, her dower in the real Estate of which the said Elisha Harding died seized, have made return of their doings into the Probate Office in said County;

ORDERED, That notice be given to the heirs at law and all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Rockland Gazette, printed at Rockland in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Wiscasset, on the last day of February next, and show cause, if any they have, why the report of said commissioners should not be accepted. ARNOLD BLANEY, Judge.

A True Copy ATTEST,

EDWIN S. HOVEY, Register.

Annual Meeting of the Library.

THE Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Athenæum Library, will be held at the Library Room, on Monday the 5th day of January next, at 7 o'clock P. M., to act upon the following subjects:

1st, To hear the Report of the Directors of last year.

2d, To see if the annual tax shall be increased, and if so, to what amount.

3d, To determine whether the rates of subscribers shall be changed, and if so, to what extent.

5th, To determine what measures the shareholders will adopt, if any, to increase the Library.

5th, to elect officers for the ensuing year.

☞ All books must be returned to the Library ONE WEEK prior to the Annual Meeting.

Dec. 25, 1851.] WM. H. TITCOMB, Sec'y.

The above meeting is adjourned to Saturday, 10th inst.

T. FRYE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE, *SPOFFORD BLOCK*,
up stairs.

Special attention paid to the diseases of the EYES, and of the THROAT and LUNGS.

OFFICE HOURS, from 8 to 9 A. M. and from 1 to 2 P.M. and all other hours when not necessarily absent.

ORDERS left on the slate at the door of his office, or at his residence over WM. A. Farnsworth's Store, Main St., will be promptly attended to. [Dec. 1851, tf18.

Stage and Railroad Notice.

FALL & WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

STAGES will leave ROCKLAND for BATH every morning—Sundays excepted—at 3 o'clock and 8 o'clock, A. M., arriving at Bath in season to connect with the 1 o'clock P. M. and 6 o'clock A. M. Trains for BOSTON.

RETURNING—will leave BATH for Wiscasset, Damariscotta, Waldoboro', Warren, Thomaston, Rockland, Camden, Belfast and Bangor on the arrival of each train of cars at Bath.

BERRY & PINKHAM, *Proprietors*.

Rockland, Dec 23, 1851. 48.

CHA'S A. FARWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
—AND—
SHIPPING AGENT,
57 Camp St. : : NEW ORLEANS

*** Particular attention given to sales of Lime, Hay and other Eastern Produce.

☞ All business entrusted to me shall receive my prompt personal attention. Business respectfully solicited. 48*

FLOUR, CORN,

—AND—

GENERAL PROVISION & GROCERY STORE,

(*Water Street, near the corner of Water and Rockland Streets.*)

I. GREGORY,

HAS removed to the NEW STORE, on Water Street, North End, with a well selected stock of Fresh Goods in the PROVISION and GROCERY line, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. The stock consists in part of:

FLOUR of various brands and prices.
CORN, and Indian and Rye Meal.
TEAS of different kinds.
COFFEES, Java and W. I.
SUGARS, Bro. Havana and White.
MOLASSES, by hhd or gal.
BEEF and PORK by bbl or less.
SALT, coarse and fine.
BUTTER and CHEESE.
BEANS and PEAS.
RAISINS, Figs, Nuts, Spices, &c.

Together with Boots and Shoes and common Clothing and Furnishing Goods, and nearly every article usually kept in a retail variety store.

He intends also to keep supplied with Fresh Beef, Pork, Mutton, Poultry, Vegetables, &c.

Rockland, Dec 10, 1851. 46 f.

New Books.

COLTON'S SEA & SAILOR,
" SHIP & SHORE,
" LAND & SEA,
" Three Years in California.

just rec'd and for sale at No. 3, Kimball Block by J. WAKEFIELD.

ANNALS OF THE TOWN OF WARREN, with the early History of St. George', Broad Bay &c., by CYRUS EATON,

For Sale at WAKEFIELD'S
(*No. 3, Kimball Block.*)

Rockland Nov. 6, 1851. no 41

Books for the Young.

LUCY Books, Rolla Books, Arthur, Books,—Who shall be Greatest,—Debtor and Creditor. For sale at WAKEFIELD'S.

No. 3, Kimball Block. 41

ALEXANDER BELL,

GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, Va.

Sept. 1, 1851. 32 5m.

Notice.

A dividend of 5 per cent will be [illegible] the Company Stockholders of the [illegible] on and after the [illegible] 1852

WM. SINGER, President.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Rockland, Jan. 1st 1852. ONE CENT is added to each letter for Advertising.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Arnold William
Andrews H Esq
Blackington B
Brown Alden
Bowen James F
Bowman John L
Bryan Thomas
Burns John
Butler Geo et als
Ballard Geo 2 care of A Sherman
Baker C U
Colby Cha's
Carkin Jonas
Clark A J
Clough Dan'l
Curtis J M
Conway R J
Caldwell R B
Chaffee F
Cole Henry
Cutler J Y
Carrell Jeremiah
Currin Cornelius
Davis Mr
Davis Jonas
Delano John C
Dennison J M
Delasking John
Drinkwater Capt J
Eames Benj
Emery Stephen
Fahey Patrick
Fitzgerald Henry
Frohock Joseph
Flagg Adonijah
Feltes Lorenzo
Greenlow H P
Graves Mathew
George J C care of Capt O Barrows
Gallard Lewis
Hewett Simon C
Hamlin Levi care of J Crockett
Hawes David
Hewes Cyrus
Higgins J B
Hawes J D
Hall Walter R
Hodges D C
Hall Eli
Ingraham J H Esq
Jones Benj
Jones Austin
Lord Winthrop
Ludwig O C
McDonald Philip
McDonald H
Marrill Cornelius
Merrill C A
McLaughlin Rob't
Neserve H C 2
McNiel John
McArick James care of Moran
Martall Alex
Moore Ira
Mathews J Capt
Miper John E
Morton Daniel (Brig Berrond
McCaspia Philip
Nutt Isaac
Nelson John
Ollimore Alex
Olmore Bradford
Perry J
Perry I J Z
Pillsbury J H
Powers Peter
Price W J
Raitt James
Rackliff James
Robbins John E
Reidhead John 2
Richard Henry A
Robingson W B
Robenson W H 2
Rhoades Wm H
Staples Mirick
Stinson Hackell
Snowbatt J W
Stilman John W
Soule L A care of Nathan Witham
Tucker Wm H
Thorndike Paul
Thompson Charles
Thurton T Capt
Young Joseph T
Young John
Watts Geo W
Wentworth Wm L
Weight John
Wheeler Wm
Wasgatt Wm
Withington E A
Wood Parker E
Walls Ephm H
Watts Geo
Walls Benj 2

LADIES' LIST.

Allen C M 2
Adams Sarah
Babbage Susan
Crockett Harriet
Creamer B A
Chaples Harriet A
Crockett Mary E
Colby Catherine U
Douglass Mary 2
Freathy Maria
Fitzgerald Sarah
French Elizabeth
Fuller Elizabeth J
Gilmore Mrs Saml
Hall Sarah T
Heal Louiza B
Hearsey Clarissa
Hart Mahala
Healy E C
Harrington P
Henderson Mary J
Hopkins Eliza
Heal Roxey J
Kirkpatrick Betsy
Keeler Frances E
Littlefield Susan B
Moore Mrs J S
Mitchell Mary J 2
Marsh Mary
Melvia Almira
Mayo Susan E
Manchester Betsey
Marsh Sophronia
Nichols Sarah
Morton Lucy A
Obrien Ellen
Olmore Lucinda
Paul Lucy T
Rhoades Nancy
Rhoades Mary A
Richards Catharine
Shaw Nancy F
Spear Lucy
Simons C
Smith Betsy P
Smart Nancy G
Smith Mary F
Simmons Mary A
Thorndike L S
Thorndike Lucinda
Thomas Mrs Sam'l
Tolman Mrs Mary
Temple Lucy A
Thomas Marcelus
Watts Sabina
Woodcock Sarah
Wingate Volina
Watts Sarah
Wortham E
Young Alna P

Persons calling for any of the above Letters are requested to say THEY ARE ADVERTISED.

HALFORD EARLE, P. M.

J. W. TRUSSELL,

DENTAL SURGEON.

OFFERS his services to, and solicits the patronage of the citizens of this and adjoining towns. He deems his reputation as a Dentist two well established to require a lengthy advertisement or puff.

All is, Ladies and Gentlemen, call and see him—he will be glad to see you.

☞ *PERMANENT OFFICE over Col. C. A. Macomber's Store*,—Sign of the big Lantern,—SPOFFORD BLOCK.

Rockland, Dec. 1, 1851. 45.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Lincoln, the subscriber will sell at Public Auction, at the Dwelling House of the late ALBERT MARSH, deceased, in Rockland, in said county, on Thursday the 22d day of January, A. D. 1852, at one o'clk P. M. so much of the Real Estate of Albert Marsh late of Rockland, deceased, as will produce eleven hundred and fifty dollars, for the payment of the just debts of the deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges. Said Real Estate is located as follows, viz:

The homestead Farm situated in Rockland; about 55 acres of wood land situated in Thomaston, bounded Southerly by Blackinton's, on the West by town of Warren, on the North by the Company land, and on the East by town road; one-half part of nine and a half acres of woodland situated in Rockland and near the Oyster River Stream; one undivided sixth part of Lime Kiln Lot, situated at the meadows and owned by Jonathan Spear and others

H. H. SPEAR, Adm'r.

Rockland, Dec. 18, 1851. 47

LOWELL & FOSTER,

Counselors at Law,

ROCKLAND Me.

HENRY C. LOWELL, JA'S O. L. FOSTER.

REFERENCES:
OFFICERS of the Lime Rock Bank, Rockland.
" " Rockland " "
Dec. 5, 1851, istf 45

ALMANACS.

THOMAS' ALMANAC,
ROBINSON'S do.,
BROWN'S do.,
MINIATURE do.,
for sale by the dozen or single copy, at
WAKEFIELD'S.

Estate of John R. Ulmer.

PERSONS having claims against the estate of JOHN R. ULMER, late of Rockland, deceased, are requested to present the same to the subscriber without delay; and all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment to him.

JAMES O. L. FOSTER, Adm'r.

Rockland, Dec. 4, 1851. 45

To Shippers.

THE subscriber has this day taken an Office on the corner of 22d, and Water Sts., for the purpose of carrying on the

Ship Broking and Commission Business.

and will be thankful to all who may favor him with their business. And if strict attention, promptness and untiring perseverance will secure their confidence and business, I am the man who intends to secure it.

ROBERT RANKIN.

chmond. Va. Dec. 1851. 48 1y.

Piano-Fortes.

PIANOS of the best TONE and STYLE can be procured by calling upon either of the subscribers at No. 2 1-2

SPOFFORD BLOCK (*Up Stairs*)

Their prices will be found perfectly reasonable, and they will give satisfactory guarantee of the quality of their instruments.

A. G. MERRILL.
J. M. MURPHY.

Rockland. Nov 7, '51 no41, 6mo

To Let.

THE Dwelling House recently occupied by James O L. Foster, Esq.—located on Sea Street. Possession given immediately.

S. LITCHFIELD.

Rockland, Jan. 1, 49

Rockland Quadrille Band.

MUSIC furnished for Balls, Parties, Assemblies, &c. The Band consists of first and second Violins, Clarionett, Eb. Bugle, Cornett and Base. Any number of pieces will be furnished. Orders addressed to JOHN COLLINS will be attended to. Instruction given on the violin. A few fine Violins and bows for sale. Also a good Guitar. Piano Fortes tuned.

Rockland, Nov 15, 42

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

From the earliest to the present time, in 2 vols, by S. G. GOODRICH.

For sale at WAKEFIELD'S,
[illegible] Kimball Block

Foreclosure.

I HEREBY give notice that I claim by notice of a mortgage given me by JAMES M. CURTIS, of Rockland, in the County of Lincoln, dated September 29, A. D. 1850, a piece of land in said Rockland, described as follows:—Beginning at a stake and stones at the North-west corner of Tho's W. Hix's land, thence North by I. J. Perry's land one hundred and sixty feet, to stake and stones to a one rod road, thence Easterly about ninety feet to a stake and stones to Summer street, thence southerly by said street one hundred and sixty feet to stake and stones, thence Westerly by said Hix's land about ninety feet to the first bound. And the condition thereon having been broken, I claim to foreclose the said mortgage, and for that purpose give this public notice according to the Statute in such case made and provided.

DANIEL C. HASKELL.

Rockland, Dec. 29, 1851. 50

CURES WITHOUT FAIL
CUTS,
BURNS, BRUISES.
FLESH WOUNDS, CHAPPED HANDS,
BILES, FELONS, SORES,
SORE EYES,
CHILBLAINS,
PILES,
INJURY BY SPLINTERS,
RING WORM, SALT RHEUM,
ERYSIPELAS,
SHINGLES.

TRY IT ONCE,
AND
YOU NEVER WILL BE WITHOUT IT
BECAUSE
The Good it Does is Felt at Once,
AND THE
CURE IS SURE AND PERMANENT.

RUSSIA SALVE
VEGETABLE OINTMENT

Has cured thousands of the above troubles. It has been used and sold in Boston for the last Thirty Years, and its virtues have stood the test of time.

EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN
AND
ALL HEADS OF FAMILIES,
Should keep a Box in the Cupboard, or on the Shelf, handy to use, in
CASE OF ACCIDENT.
Price, 25 Cents per Box.

Put up in large size metal boxes, with an engraved wrapper, similar to the above engraving, without which none are genuine.

☞ Sold by all Postmasters, Apothecaries, and Grocers, and wholesale and retail by

REDDING & CO.,
8 State Street, Boston.

JOHN M'KELLAR'S

Water-Proof

BLACKING,

AND LEATHER PRESERVATIVE,
For Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, and Carriage-tops.

THIS article is superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the public; it affords great nourishment to the leather, rendering it soft, water-proof, and much more durable. The inventor is well acquainted with the nature of leather, having had many years experience in the Tanning and Shoemaking business, and has spent much time and money in bringing this article to perfection, with a view solely to the good of Leather; and is the cheapest, and every way much better than any other blacking now in use.

☞ Each roll will have directions on the outside.

Agents—M. M. RAWSON, Waldoboro'; GEO. W. DUNTON, Hope; MORTON & NICHOLS, Bristol.

*** All orders addressed to JOHN M'KELLAR, Thomaston, or PETER WILLIAMS, So. Thomaston, will be promptly attended to.

Thomaston. Dec. 25, 1851. 48

FLOUR, CORN AND MEAL

AT WHOLFSALE AND RETAIL.

B. LITCHFIELD'S large pile of Flour, fresh and new from New York, by *his own line of Vessels*. Flour from No. 2, up to extra nice Blue Jacket, extra Ohio and Indiana;—500 whole and half bbls at the lowest figures. Fresh and new Teas of all kinds just received. Sugar of all sorts from brown H., up to Christalized white, and granulated. Molasses by the gallon or hhd. Gonaves, Havana. Rio and old Java Coffee, all kinds of Spices, fresh and new. Raisins, Box and keg.

Large pile of feed for the cows; one dollar for feed, will give more in milk. Pork and Beef.

2000 lbs New York and Vermont Cheese.
1000 bushels Rock and Cadiz Salt.
100 bush. North river white Rye.
Potatoes, Red, Blue, and White.

B. L., thanks his customers for their past favors, and would be pleased to see them again, and if they find him busy, will give them their turn soon, He will continue the usual low prices; call at

No. 1. KIMBALL BLOCK,

the best place in Rockland, to buy your bread, and have change left.

"*Quick sales and small profits.*"

Rockland, Nov. 6, 1851. 41

CARLETON, NORWOOD & CO.,

SHIP BUILDERS,

AND DEALERS IN
LIME AND HAY,
CAMDEN. Goose River, Me.

S. D. CARLETON, J. G. NORTON, P. J. CARLETON.

*** All enquiries in relation to Vessels or Lime promptly answered, and all Orders faithfully and duly executed, on the most favorable terms. 29

Rockland Sept. 18, 1851.

J. T. WHITE & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
SHIP BROKERS,
No. 22 Coenties Slip,
NEW YORK.

J. T. WHITE. [19 tf.] F. B. FARWEL

Dancing & Waltzing.

MR. JOHN COLLINS respectfully announces to his friends and the public of Rockland and vicinity, that he will commence a School for Dancing and Waltzing, at Berry's Hall, Spofford Block, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 18th.

Class for Ladies will commence at 6 1-2 o'cl'k.
" Gents " at 7 "

Mr C. will teach the new Schottische Polka and Waltz Quadrills. For terms apply to Mr. Collins, at his room, over the Rockland Bank, or at Mr. George Lindseys.

Nov. 16th 42

HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBING.

THE subscriber having secured the services of a superior workman, is prepared to execute in the most faithful manner, and with the very best material, all work in the above line.

Those about to introduce Water from the Aqueduct, are informed that he is supplied with different sizes of Lead Pipe, and all necessary materials—and that all work will be warranted.

JOSEPH FURBISH.

Rockland, Nov. 20 1851. 43

LADIES.

BY calling at No. 8, Kimball Row, the Ladies of Rockland and vicinity, can have an opportunity of seeing what their New York and Boston friends have been sending them for a protection against the snapping cold weather *that's going to happen*. There, (at No. 8 Kimball Row,) is a splendid assortment of

FURS,

and they are to be sold at the very lowest prices; lower than any that have been heard of since Adam was a boy. Those choice Furs are kept by the subscribers who would ever be happy to prove the above statement, by showing the goods

R. L. JACKSON & CO.

Rockland, Nov. 20, 1851. 43.

Elegantly Illustrated Gift Books.

FRIENDSHIPS' OFFERING for 1852.
DEW DROPS "
TOKEN OF FRIENDSHIP "
ROSE OF SHARON "
REMEMBER ME "

Just received and for Sale at J WAKEFIELD'S, No 3, Kimball Block

WRITING Paper of all sizes and quantities at WAKEFIELDS'. May 2

FURNITURE WARE-HOUSE.

W. H. CAREY,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Rockland and vicinity, that he is now opening at the

Diamond Block, Limerock-St.

a splendid assortment of FURNITURE, consisting in part of the following:

Rich Mahogany and Blk Walnut SOFAS.
Jenny Lind and Cottage BEDSTEADS
Centre, Card and Side TABLES.
Blk Walnut and Mahogany CHAIRS, in Damask.
Mahogany DRESSING TABLES.
Tete-a tetes—What-nots—Hat Stands.
Piano Stools—Ottomans.
Mahogany and Pine BUREAUS.
Wood and Cane seat CHAIRS.
Rocking Chairs—Wash, Sinks & Stands.
Hair and Palm-leaf Mattrasses.

LOOKING GLASSES,

of every size in Blk Walnut and Mahogany Frames,—all of which will be sold at *Extremely Low Prices*.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

W. H. C. hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Rockland, Oct 30, 1851. 40tf

Drugs, Medicines and Fancy Goods

JOHN C. MOODY,

(SUCCESSOR TO DR. GARDINER LUDWIG,

HAS contantly on hand and for sale a well selected stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, FANCY GOODS & PERFUMERY,

to which he would invite the attention of the citizens of Rockland and vicinity.

Country Physicians supplied with PURE MEDICINES very low.

also all the valuable

PATENT MEDICINES

of the day constantly on hand.

Also--a large assortment of

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER BRACES, &c.

Rockland, Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

UNITED STATES CLOTH'G WAREHOUSE NO. 3,

(*One door South of the Printing Office.*)

ROCKLAND, Me.

JUST received at this Establishment a very large and desirable lot of

CLOTHING
—AND—
FURNISHING GOODS,

which the subscriber is prepared to sell at the very lowest price. Having spent the last twelve days in Boston, has selected with great care the largest and best lot of Clothing and Furnishing Goods ever received in this town; together with

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.
TRUNKS & VALISES,
GUNS & PISTOLS,
CUTLERY, &c.

I do not hesitate in saying that I have four times the amount of goods of any other similar store, and if you will be convinced, call, and you can satisfy yourselves that such is the fact.

The above stock was purchased for cash and will be sold at lower prices than any other store in the County.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER
3 *Main Street*, 3
One Door South of the Printing Office.
O. H. PERRY.

ROCKLAND BOOK STORE,

(*No. 3, Kimball Block.*)

NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK OF
Books, Stationary,
PAPER HANGINGS,
JEWELRY, SILVER GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Rockland, Nov. 6, 1851. J. WAKEFIELD.

Thompsonian Medicines.

COMPOSITION, SPICE BITTERS, HOT DROPS, No 6, &c., prepared from pure materials. for sale by J. G. MOODY, (Successor to Dr. Ludwig.) at head of Sea Street. 44.

Attest EDWIN S. HOVEY, Register.

MAY BE FOUND,

At Diamond Block, Lime Rock Street.

SOFAS, from $12, to $30.
Rich Parlor Chairs, $3,00.
Cane seat Chairs, 75 cts.
Wood " " 40 cts.
Splendid Cottage Bedsteads, $5,50.
Call and examine.

Rockland, Nov. 14, 1851. tf

Interesting Biographies.

LIFE of Dr. Judson—missionary to Burmah
" " John Quincy Adams.
" " George Washington.
" " The Empress Josephine.
" " Wesley—Martin Luther.
" " the Emperor Napoleon.

For sale at WAKEFIELD'S,

41 3, Kimball Block.

Books for Winter Reading.

SEARS' Pictorial Works, Uncle Sam's Farm. Brooks' Universal Gazetteer of the world, with 200 engravings. Also Sears' Large Pictorial Family Bible. 1000 illustrations; just received and for sale at WAKEFIELD'S,

41 No. 3, Kimball Block.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.

Constantly on hand, Repaired and WARRANTED,
—BY—

STARR & BLOOD,

No. 1, Spofford Block,
[29 3m. ROCKLAND, Me.

Fall Clothing,

FOR Sale Cheap, at No. 1, Spofford Block, by S. E. BENSON, JR.

Dec. 5 2w.

Plumbing.

THE subscriber is now prepared to execute with the very best Material and Workmanship, in the most approved and substantial manner, all kinds of House and Ship Plumbing.

Persons about to introduce the CHIKAWAUKIE WATER into their Dwelling Houses and Stores, can have them prepared for its reception at short notice, by an experienced workman. Satisfaction warranted J. P. WISE.

Rockland, Oct. 30th, 1851. 40

REMOVAL.

C. G. MOFFITT,

HAS removed from Eagle Hall, to Store on Main street, directly opposite the Commercial House; and is now prepared to exhibit to the Public a large and well-made

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Also Broad Cloth, Plain and fancy Doeskins, and Cassimeres, together with a complete assortment of

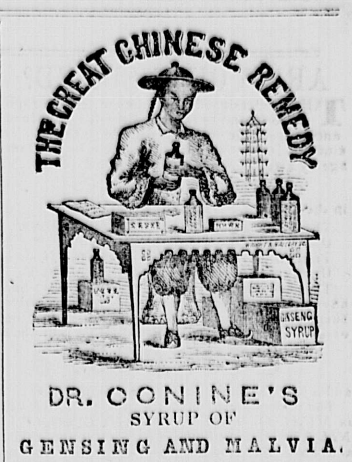
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS;

all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

*** C. G. M., takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him the year past, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same at his new stand,

Directly Opposite the Commercial House.

December, 19th, 1851. 45



DR. CONINE'S

SYRUP OF

GENSING AND MALVIA.

THIS Medicine will probably depend more upon its own virtues and actual merit than any ever before offered to the public.

The recipe is from Dr. Conine, a gentleman who traveled for many years in China, and in the islands of that vicinity, where this compound is the potent and effectual remedy for the numerous diseases arising from a disordered or debilitated stomach and

Affections of the lungs.

But what will particularly attract attention is its astanishing

DISSOLVENT POWER,

by which it at once removes ALL PHLEGM or extraneous matter from the throat, stomach or lungs. It is therefore

ANTI EXPECTORANT,

and from attestations of trial here, it is now offered as Nature's kindest remedy for the removal of

Consumption, Whooping-Cough,

AND ALL COUGHS,

By precipitating the phlegm instead of creating irritation by expectoration.

It is aromatic, and increases the general warmth, possessing the exhilerating qualities of the TEA PLANT, which is one great cause of its universal popularity in all INDIA, beyond the Ganges, while as an

APPETISER,

it has probably no equal in the whole vegetable kingdom.

AS A DYSPEPTIC REMEDY

it is unequalled. Its natural, genial warmth keeps the digestive powers ever in proper tone, soothing all irritation of the nerves, &c.

Besides the numberless testimonials which we are receiving daily of the good effects of the above medicine, we are allowed to refer to several Physicians who are now using the Syrup of Ginsing and Malva with great success.

WILSON FAIRBANK, & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
No. 45, HANOVER STREET. BOSTON, Mass.
Agent.—GARDINER LUDWIG, Rockland.
Dec 18 3m 47

Look at this and read the Whole.

DOCT. MANLY HARDY'S

HARDY'S JAUNDICE BITTERS.

These Bitters have, for fifty years, been found superior to every other medicine for the cure of Jaundice, Dyspepsi, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Dizziness and, all complaints of a billious character. Thousands of the best testimonials—some from every country and every climate on the face of the Globe—have been received by the Inventor and Proprietor, and a letter from a highly respected Physician, in Cincinnati, Ohio, stating, in so many words, that, "as a remedy for Fever and Ague and all those Billious troubles so common in the South and West, Hardy's Bitters cannot be beat"

Hardy's Family Vegetable Cathartic Pills

Are without a parallell as a thorough and easy purgative, and for the cure of Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Pain in the side, Cough, sick or nervous Headache, Neuralgia or Tic Doloreux, Dizziness, Faintness and Rheumatism, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach, the Blood or the nervous system. They have done astonishing cures, and are sold in immense quanties.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

For Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Whoping Cough, Croup, and every trouble of the Chest and Lungs. This medicine has been several years in use by many of the best practicing Physicians, and invariably found superior to every other article for the same purpose. As a family Medicine it is invaluable, and its equal cannot be found.

HARDY'S IMPROVED ANODYNE LINIMENT,

Or Liquid Opodeldoc,

Is composed of the most active and efficacious ingrediments to be found in the Pharneacopœa, solely extracted from the Vegetable Kingdom, and intended both for internal and external use. It is a remedy which fifteen years large and general sale and use has proved cannot be outdone by any other in the world for Rheumatism, Cramp, Sprains, Bruises, stiffness of the Joints, Chapped Hands, Bites and Stings of insects, Inward Strains, Spitting Blood, &c.

CHOLERA PREVENTATIVE

Effectual Cure for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhoea.

This Medicine during the Cholera season in Bangor and vicinity, proved itself most valuable one known, many cases of actual and confirmed Cholera having been cured by it; and since then, thousands of cases of Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhoea have been immediately and effectually by never more than from one to three doses of a teaspoonful each. It never fails to cure in any case, as was abundantly proved at Calais and vicinity, after it became known, during the terrible rage of Dysentery which prevailed there in the summer of 1850.

GERMAN PAIN KILLER.

This article is unequalled by any other bearing the name of Pain Killer (whoever doubts may prove it by one trial in case of Cholera) for Cramp, Cholera Rheumatism, Pain in the side, Back or Stomach, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Cuts, Bruises, burns, stiffness; and for tooth ache there is no remedy more effectual.

HARDY'S ALL-HEALING SALVE.

This salve stands without its equal for its strong adhesive, healing and soothing qualities and is done up in very convenient rolls at twenty five cents each.

HARDY'S STRENGTHENING PLASTER,

It is as good an article as any Physician in the world can produce and much cheaper,

HARDY'S MEDICATED HAIR OIL.

This, too, has been so extensively sold and used, it is hardly necessary to say that it is very far before all the hair washes and other preparations, for removing Dandruff, preventing the falling off of the hair, and promoting its rapid growth, by stimulating its roots and healing the fine humors of the scalp. A Physician in this State, who was for seven years almost entirely bald, has now a fine head of hair, by the use of it less than six months.

The above medicines are prepared R. K. & W. G. Hardy, at Bangor, Maine, from the original receipts of the late Doct. Manley Hardy, their father, whose reputation as a scientific and skillful practicing Physician, has for many years been well known to the public, all of which may be found for sale at Rockland by C. A. Macomber, Esq., Dr. C. P. Fessenden, Dr. Gardiner Ludwig, and others. At Thomaston, by S. A. Fuller, W. M. Cook and others. At South Thomaston, by George Thorndike and others.—At Camden by J. H. Esterbrook, J. P. Hall and others, and by the Druggists generally throughout the State.

R. K. HARDY, Druggist, sole proprietor, Bangor.

Rockland, May 7, 1851. no15 1y.

THORNDIKE'S STABLE

THE proprietors of this well known establishment have added a number of Elegant Horses, Harneses & Carriages, and are prepared to furnish the old customers of the stable and parties with superior teams on reasonable terms.

W. H. THORNDIKE.
S. G. DENNIS

Rockland, June 20, 1851.

ARE YOU INSURED?

THE Undersigned continues to receive applications, and to issue Polices for the Insurance, upon the most favorable terms of all kinds of Insurable property, against loss or damage by Fire, for several of the best Fire ns

STOCK COMPANIES

in the Country. Among the number are

The Howard Company,	Lowell,	Mass.
Old Colony "	Plymouth,	"
Trenton "	Trenton,	N. J.
Utica "	Utica,	N. Y.

These companies have long been established have been for years transacting a very extensive business, always prompt and liberal in adjusting osses, have a *COMBINED CAPITAL* of abou

$600,000,

and a large surplus to meet present liabilities.

The undersigned continues also to *INSURE in MUAUAL FIRE INSURAHCE COMPANIES*, which have long been well established, and have the *confidence* of the *public*, among which, are the

Holyoke Company,	Salem,	Mass.
Great Falls "	Somersworth,	N. H.
Portsmouth "	Portsmouth,	"
Haverhill "	Haverhill,	Mass.
N. England "	Concord,	N. H.
Monmouth "	Monmouth,	Me.
Farmers & Mechanics	Gorham,	Me.

☞ Several of the above Companies class their risks, and from the manner in which they are conducted, are decidedly to be preferred to other similar Companies.

LIFE & HEALTH INS.

The undersigned continues to take risks on Lives for the MANHATTAN, NEW ENGLAND and other LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. The Manhattan Company has deposited with the Comptroller of the State of New York,

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

agreeably to the requirements of that State, to be held by him for the equal protection of Policy holders.

CALIFORNIA RISKS

taken at the most favorable rates.

The undersigned continues to issue Polices for HEALTH INSURANCE for a company reported as one of the BEST.

☞ All communication by mail or otherwise, in relation INSURANCE, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN C. COCHRAN.

Rockland October 1851, 39

ROCKLAND BONNET SALOON,

No. 7, LIME ROCK STREET.

MR. & MRS. H. HATCH,

HAVE just returned from Boston, with a new and complete assortments of

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

consisting of Bonnets, straws o every description and price, splendid Shered Satin Hats, Ribbons of new and fashionable styles, Feathers, Flowers, and Tabs, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Laces, Edgings, Wrought and Mourning Collars Cuffs, Muslins and Cambrics, Insertings and Edgings, Cypress and Demi Veils, Gloves, Hosiery, Knitting Worsteds and Yarn, and other articles too numerous to particularize.

MOURNING GOODS kept constantly on hand, or made at short notice. Straws cleansed and edged. Dress Making done to order.

MR, & MRS. H., would present their thanks to their numerous customers for their liberal patronage, and respectfully invite them to call and examine their present stock of goods, feeling assured that they will find them to be of superior quality, and at the lowest prices.

Rockland, October 23, 1851.

N. B. All persons indebted to the late firm of A. E. & C. B. HASKELL, please call and settle, and save cost.

MUSIC.

A. G. MERRILL, teacher of Piano, Forte and Vocal Music.

Private instruction given to individuals, Ladies or Gentlemen, at his room or their places of residence, in vocalizing, for developing the voice and rendering it flexible, and forming the taste. Terms may be known on application at his room, at the Commercial House.

A. G. MERRILL'S afternoon class for young Misses and Masters, will commence Saturday, Oct. 25th, at half past two, P. M., at Berry's Hall, continuing Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Terms—24 lessons, $1,00.

A. G. MERRILL.

FOSTER'S

MOUNTAIN COMPOUND is the best article ever known for restoring, beautifying and rendering the hair moist a great length of time, See the high authorities from the first men in the country showing its efficieciency as published in circular, *to be had of the Agent.*

C. P. FESSENDEN.

Sold in Thomaston by G. I. ROBINSON.

Rockland, Oct. 3 1851. 1y.

SALT RHEUM.

TRUFANT'S PATENT COMPOUND

—FOR—

Salt Rheum.

AND ALL OTH'R HUMORS

HAS been proved to be the best article EVER IN THE MARKET; a remedy worthy of public confidence—safe—cheap—and effectual. For further proof see the article,—For sale in this town by I. K. Kimball, J. Wakefield; Thomaston, A. Rice; Warren, S. B. Wetherbee; Waldoboro', W. H. Barnard; Goose River, Austin Sweetland Camden, S. P. Ingraham; and by dealers generally throughout the State. [isly 2 $4*[.

N. BOYNTON & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO BOYNTON & MILLER,)

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

ROCKPORT COTTON DUCK

DEALERS IN

Ship Chandlery, Ship Stores & W. I Goods

No 5, Eastern Railroad Wharf,

N. BOYNTON,
N. BOYNTON, JR. } BOSTON.

⁂N. B. & Co. will attend to effecting Insurance on Vessels and Feights, for their friends,

---

GRANITE POLISH ! ! !

Cleaning and Polishing all kinds of Metals

Such as Gold, Silver, Copper, Brass, Britannia Tin, Glass, Varnished Furniture, and is also superior to anything ever used for sharpening Razors, and all kinds of Knives for shaving Leather. Sold by— J. WAKEFIELD.

Rockland, Aug 15, 6m 29

DR. COFFRAN'S

BOTANIC LABARATORY,

Spofford's Building, two doors below the Post Office, Lime Rock St., Up Stai r s

WHERE may be found the largest and best assortment of BOTANIC AND THOMSONIAN Medicines ever offered in this village.

Having had ten years experience in the practice of medicine, Dr. C. thinks he ought to understand how to prescribe them, and all advice accompanying medicines will be gratis.

Beside all the old standard articles, he keeps constantly on hand a large number of Compounds invented and prepared only by himself, neatly put up in small packages and labelled with full directions for family use. He will warrant every article to be superior to anything of the kind for sale in Rockland. Call and see.

☞ Dr. C. will attend as usual, all calls in Rockland and vicinity.

Medicines paid for Roots and Herbs, also dat old phials and bottles of all descriptions exfora the long necked black.

C. C. COFRAN, M. D.

Rock land, Dec. 5, 1851. 4w no45

COAL COAL!

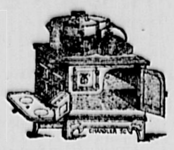
200 TONS Red Ash Egg Coal, just received and for sale by FRANCIS COBB.

Rockland Oct. 29, 1851. tf

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS, From the earliest to the present time, in 2 vols, by S. G. GOODRICH.

For sale at WAKEFIELD'S.

STOVES,



STOVES, STOVES
STOVES, STOVES,
STOVES. TOVES.

(CROCKETT BUILDING, CENTRE MAIN STREET,)

ROCKLAND.

THE Subscriber, having replenished, in part his stock of STOVES, STOVE FURNITURE, Common Cooking Utensils, HARD WARE, &c , would call the attention of purchasers to an examination of the following assortment of:

COOKING STOVES.

The "New England" Air-Tight, 4 sizes.

This is the best stove in use, particularly for wood. It has been three years in the market, and grows more and more popular. The castings are heavy and no labor is spared to make it the best perfect stove to be found.

The flues are large which insure ong draft.

The oven doors are lined with t a plate, and the bottom oven-plate is groove which adds much to the strength. There is a fine broiling hearth and gridiron attached to this stove, which are indispensable.

This stove is also an excellent coal burner.

"Great Western" Air-Tight, 2 sizes.

These Stoves are made expressly for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Vessels, &c.

They have extra large broiling hearths, and are made and fitted in the most perfect manner.

Icw Oven 'Forest Queen' Air-Tight,

The oven of this stove is lined with cast or sheet iron, as may be preferred. The back firebox is directly under the back boiler holes, and is very convenient for summer use. The large stove takes in wood thirty inches long.

"Mountain Queen" Air-Tight, 2 sizes.

This Stove is confidently recommended as the best "Yankee Notion Stove" in market.

"Flat-top Premium" Air-Tight, 3 sizes.

The above is a new and desirable pattern.—These stoves are light and are fitted with great care. The tops, covers, edges, &c., are all ground perfectly smooth, which adds much to its appearance.

Commerce' Air-Tight, 2 sizes.

This stove is an admirable one for wood, and one that will give entire satisfaction. I sell this stove with great confidence.

New World Air-Tight, 5 sizes.

This is one of the most simple and convenient of the air-tight stoves. The oven is large, and bakes well.

Pacific Air-Tight, 3 sizes.

This is a neat and attractive pattern, and the stoves are mounted with great care.

Globe Air-Tight, 6 sizes.

I wish to call attention particularly to this stove. The pattern is very plain and attractive It is well fitted and cemented; the top and covers are ground, and a good summer arrangement is made in the hearth. This stove has a large oven which bakes in the most perfect manner.

Faiy Qeen Ai Tight, 2 sizes.

This Stove is similar to the New World stove.

"Bay State" Air-Tight, 2 sizes.

Very similar to the one above.

"Improved California" Air Tight, 5 sizes.

I offer this stove with great confidence as being one of the best on; the "three flue" principle. The flues are extra large, which ensures a good draft. The tops, covers, edges, &c., are ground which adds much to the appearance of the stove

Improved "Western," Air-Tight, 5 sizes.

It is the best mounted stove in the market; the oven doors are lined with tin plate, bottom oven plate is grooved, and no expense is spared to make it perfect.

"Forest Premium" Air-Tight, 5 sizes.

The pattern is very plain and attractive, the doors are hung with rods, the tops, covers, and edges are well ground, and I feel sure it is one of the best premium stoves in market.

FREE FLUE COOKING STOVES.

N. E. Premium or enlarged oven,	5 sizes.
Oregon,	5 "
Farmers Friend,	4 "
Portsmouth,	1 "
Vose's	7 "
Capo Cod,	2 "
Tremont,	2 "
Queen of the City,	1 "
Common Premium,	6 "

STOVE FURNITURE of every description, separate from Stoves, in whole or parts of setts. Enamelled Stove Ware, Stove Funnel, &c.

Parlor Air-Tight Stoves.

Hunter's Franklin,	2 sizes.
Fountain,	4 do.
Floral,	6 do.
Parlor oven,	2 do.
Hunter's,	2 do.
"The Minor,"	2 do.
Parlor,	5 do.
Irving,	3 do.
" Coal Burner,	2 do.
Parlor Coal Stove,	1 do.
B. Ellis Coal Burner,	3 do.
Franklin " "	3 do.
" Stoves,	4 do.
Fire Frames,	5 do.

The above Parlor Stoves, comprising an assortment of more than two hundred were selected with care and are of the most desirable patterns to be found in New England.

The prices of the above stoves are low and worthy the attention of purchasers.

Camboosеs, large and small,
Six-plate Stoves of every size and pattern.
Cylinder Coal Stoves,
do do do, new pattern,
Mott's 2 oven Range
Pond's do do
Caldron Furnaces, &c.
Caldrons from 15 to 60 gallons,
Iron Tea Kettles and all kinds of Hollow Ware for fire-place use.

Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouts, round and fla riddles, revolving 'Vaffles, Waggon and Car oxes.

BRITANIA WARE.

Consisting of Coffee and Tea Pots, Pitchers, Castors, Tumblers, Mugs, spitoons, Lamps, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Fluid Lamps (new and beautiful pattern.) Spoons, Albatta spoons, a superior article, Ladles, &c.

A full assortment of

JAPAN AND TIN WARE.

CUTLERY.—Tea, dining and carving Knives and Forks, a variety of patterns and qualities.—Butcher, sheath, rigging, and Jack Knives.—Pocket Knives, Scissors, Shears, Razors, &c.

JOINERS & CARPENTER'S TOOLS,

Such as Plains, Saws, Axes, Hatchets, Adz, Hammers, Bitts and Bitt Stocks, Bevels, Gages, Rules and Squares.

A good assortment of HARD WARE, consisting of—Mortice, rim, ship, store and Bank Brass and Iron Locks. Brass and Iron Butts and Screws; do cabin Hooks and Catches; glass, mineral and wood Knobs; ship, house and door Bells; a beautiful article of "Night Locks";—Window Pulleys and Springs; Blind and Sash Fastenings; binnacle and house Lamps and Lanthorns; composition Hinges and Clasps, for vesses use. Hand, Cistern and Chicawaka-water Pumps, water Cocks of various sizes. Improved Spring Door Bolts. Coffee Mills, Grindstone Cranks and Rolers. Cast Iron Brackets for putting up shelves. Hot air Ventilators and Registers. Heavy door and gate Fastenings; Corn Parchers and Coffee Roasters. Wire and Hair sieves. Fire Dogs, Shovels and Tongs. Deck Pipe and Funnel Receivers of various sizes, box Wooden and Zinc Washboards. Thermemeter Churns. Circular Clocks.

NAILS,

From 3d fine to 40d, an extra article and extra ,ow price.

PLOUGHS.

I keep constantly on hand Prouty and Means Side-hill, Centre Draught and Michigan Double Ploughs. Also Cultivators and Garden Tools.

JOSEPH FURBISH.

N. B. In the somewhat extended enumeration of my best patterns of Cooking Stoves, I neglected to notice the People's Favorite, THE HATHAWAY STOVE of which I have, and shall continue to keep a full assortment. This stove is too well known to need a description. J. F.

Rockland, July 26, 1851. 26.

The Miraculous Medicine,

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE,

—AND—

Grand Restorative.

THE MEDICAL WONDER OF THE AGE!

Being the Greatest Discovery ever made in Medical Science,

AS IT PROVES IN EVERY INSTANCE A

SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR ALL HERETOFORE DEEMED INCURABLE DISEASES, VIZ:

APOPLEXY,	PARALYSIS,
PALSY,	HYDROPHOBIA
NEURALGIA,	RHEUMATISM,
TIC DOLOUREUX,	IMBECILITY,
ST. VITUS' DANCE,	CONVULSIONS,
LOCK-JAW,	CHOLERA,
ANAFHRODISIA,	VERTIGO,
EPILEPSY,	SPASMS,
NERVOUS TWITCHINGS,	CRAMPS,
DELIRIUM TREMENS,	GOUT.

Will Restore Manhood to its Pristin Vigor, even after years of prostration, and the only known and certain cure for

Low Spirits and Mental Debility.

$1 a Dottle, $9 a Dozen. Office 424 Greenwich street, New York

☞ JAMES DINSMORE & SON of Skowhegan, General Agents for Maine, to whom all Orders should be addressed.

⁂ LOCAL AGENTS.—C. P. FESSENDEN, ockland. G. I. ROBINSON, Thomastom. 32.

P. KEEGAN,

FOREIGN AND AMERCAN DR GOODS.

	Silks and Ribbons Thibets, DeLaines Velvets	
PRINTS.	Flannels Sheetings Hoisery Gloves	TICKINGS.
Broadcloths.	Gimps and Fringes Cassimeres Cashmere Shawls Bay State Long do Ladies' Boots and Shoes.	Vestings.
CARPETINGS,	Gents. do do Childrens' do Rubbers Painted Carpets, Hard 'Vare School Books, Paints and Oils	PAPER HANG'N
Groceries.	Medicines, China and Glass Ware. Solar Lamps, Looking Glasses, Cutlery	Crockery.
JEWELRY,	Perfumery Paint'd Win. Shades Feathers Pictures Flour and Nails.	*Silver Spoons*

—ALSO—

MUSIC by the page and piece. Botanic Medicines and a host of Merchandise, at tremendous low prices, at the

☞ OLD STAND, ☜

Mill River, . . . THOMASTON

12, 1y 12.*

BLAKE'S

Patent Fire Proof Paint,

FROM OHIO.

THIS singular and valuable substance is rapidly growing more and more into favor with the public. As a covering for wood, it undoubtediy affords the best security against the action of the heat, of any similar article known ; and therefore is of the greatest value for the protection of roofs of buildings, the decks of vessels, or in any other case where special security is required. It is manufactured from a rock closely resembling in appearance our ordinary slate, which has the peculiar quality of uniting with oil to form a durable and efficient covering for wood. This rock is found only in one ocation in the state of Ohio, and we believe its valuab e properties were not ascertained till within some two or three years since. The univeral popularity it has obtained is the highest guarantee of its value; while it has led to the manufacture of a spurious article by some who can be bribedby the prospect of gain to the practice of any imposition. Buyers of this article should be careful to purchase only of the regular authorised Agnets. Every barrel is marked, "Blake's Fire Proof Paint." The above paint is for sale by FRANCIS COBB, Agent for East Thomaston and vicinity 12tf

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DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. BAYNES

RESIDENT DENTIST,

THOMASTON, Me.

(*Office at Mrs. Miller's House.*)

TO those who may wish a reference, Dr. B. will be happy to furnish testimonials of his professional skill from individuals of the highest respectability. Also, a large number of letters on the table for public perusal.

Thomaston, July 10, 1851. 1y. 24

LANG & DELANO.

Stave and Cooperage Stock Dealers,

HAVE constantly on hand and for sale, Staves of all kinds, *rift, dressed and sawed*. IRON HOOPS, &c., &c., and every kind of COOPERAGE STOCK.

Iron bound Kegs all sizes. Also Well and Ships' Buckets at Manufacturer's prices. Orders solicited.

STAVE YARD,

AITKINS & THOMPSON'S WHARVES,

Commercial Street, BOSTON, Mass.

CHARLES L. LOWELL

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ROCKLAND, Lincoln Co., Me,

C. L. L. will attend with promptness and fidelity to any calls in his profession ; while he intends to devote special and particular attention to the collecting business, in which particular department he hopes to meet and recieve a reasonable share of patronage.

Rockland, July 24, 1851. 26 1y.

W. S. BROWN.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

No. 94, Broad Street, NEW YORK.

WILL attend to consignments of Lime and Freights fo vessels, also orders for forwarding merchandise of any d[illegible] cription with punctuality and despatch.

May 20, 1851. no17 tf.

G. W. BROWN,

Corner of Maine and Sea Streets.

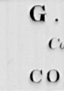
—DEALER IN—

CORN, MEAL, FLOUR,

WEST-INDIA GOODS, AND GROCERIES.

Rockland August 10, 1851.

SAM'L K. MACOMBER



WOULD inform the citizens of Rockland and vicinity that he has taken a stand at—NO. 3, KIMBALL BLOCK, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock adJewelry Business.

From his experience in the business for severa y ars, the public may rest assured that he will g ve perfect satisfaction.

Rockland, July 10, 1850. 24

WRITING Paper of all sizes and quantities at WAKEFIELDS'. May 2

CLOTHING.

PURCHASERS in want of a *first rate article of Clothing*, for Fall and Winter wear, are particularly invited to call at

Benson's Clothing Warehouse.

No. 1, Spofford Block,

where can be found the largest and best Stock of *Fashionable READY-MADE CLOTHING* in Rockland, Manufactured by the best of Workmen, and from the NEWEST STYLE OF GOODS of this season's importations, which we offer at prices, as low as any Clothing-House in the Union. Gentlemen in want of a superior garment, can find one at this establishment, equal to any that is Custom made; as we intend to keep on hand the best Ready Made Clothing which can be found in this or any other place.

MR. GEO. W. ROBINSON superintends the Cutting Department; and his known skill as a scientific cutter, renders praise unnecessary.—Garments made to order from new and desirable goods, selected from this Fall's importations, together with a general assortment of Furnishing Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Before purchasing, please call at

BENSON'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSE No. 1, Spofford Block, first door South of the Commercial House, ,Main St. S. E. BENSON, JR.

Rockland Sept., 10th, 1851. 33

ATTENTION!

BARE-FOOTED ! BARE-HEADED ! ! AND BARE-HANDED ! !

EVERY ONE OF YOU COME *OVER* HERE—COME *UP* HERE—COME *DOWN* HERE.

At No. 8, KIMBALL ROW.

R. L. JACKSON & Co.,

Have just received,

And have in readiness to sell, the largest COMPLETEST, BEST assortment of

BOOTS SHOES &c .

ever offered to the eyes of admiring customers in all "down-East". From the Satin Slipper of a bride to the rugged "Stogee" of the sturdiest laborer, the assortment is perfect and full and we defy our customers to prevent us from keeping it up in every particular.

REMEMBER THE SPOT ! !

NO. 8,

KIMBALL ROW,

NEAR THE FOOT OF LIME ROCK-ST.

Speaking of Lime-rock, by the way, reminds us that we have a superior article of

BUCK GLOVES AND MITTENS,

purchased expressly for those who handle lime-rock.

THE LADIES

HAVE been especially remembered, nothing that is worn by the fairest-footed of any region has been overlooked, and there are mingled with these other varieties able to keep them warm and dry in the severest storms. All these we make to order in the BEST STYLE.

OUR PRICES

Are uniform and a long way below competition, and all work warranted, and where an article fails by any chance it will be repaired *Gratis*.

COUNTRY MANUFACTURERS,

AT

No, 8. KIMBALL ROW,

You can be supplied with all varieties of STOCK, carefully selected for Custom-work. All kinds of Kits and Findings are constantly kept on hand at

NO, 8, KIMBALL ROW,

WHERE

Hats & Caps.

Of the latest fashions and *best* qualities can i purchased at the EASIEST prices.

RUBBERS.

No assortment of Rubbers in all do wn-east equal to that at

8 KIMBALL ROW 8

TRUNKS, VILISES, CARPET-BAGS, UMBRELLAS, BRUSHES,

can be purchased at Kimball Row, a little cheaper than at any place in Rockland, and

8

IS THE NUMBER.

Rockland, October 2d, 1851. 36

EAGLE HALL

CLOTHING STORE

THE Subscriber having madeargel additions to his stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

respectfully invites all who are in want of a

GOOD ARTICLE,

Call and examine the same before purchasing.

CONSTANTLY

on hand a good assortment of Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS, together with a splendid lot of BROADCLOTH, CASSIMERES, DOE SKINS, BLACK SATINS, AND

Fancy Vestings,

which he is prepared to make up at short noce, and at very low prices. C. G. MOFFITT.

(*Lime Rock St., Holmes' Block.*)

Sept 22 1851, 35

CLOCKS, CLOCKS.

(*WHOLESALE & RETAIL.*)

THE subscriber has received direct from the manufactory of Chauncy Jerome, the largest and most complete assortment of Clocks ever received in this town, and will sell the same at extremely low prices. I have made arrangements with the manufacturer, so that I can, and will sell Clocks 30 per cent lower than I have been selling for the last six months; good Brass Clocks from $1,25 to $6,00. Also, on hand a very large lot of Marine Time pieces very low.

O. H. PERRY.

May 1, 1851. 14 tf.

LUMBER YARD.

ON J. HEWITT'S WHARF, - - NORTH-END

ROCKLAND.

LUMBER and Dimension Timber, of all kinds dry and green. Also, Shingles, Clapboards Laths, &c., wholesale and retail

— S. C. DYER & CO.

N. B. Being connected in business with JOHN HOLYOKE & Co., Brewer, Me., Dealers in **Masts, Spars, Timber, Knees and Ship-stuffs** of all kinds, orders for any of the above will be filled with promptness. S. C. D. & C

GUTTA PERCHA PIPE.

HAS been thoroughly tested, and is recommended as possessing decided advantages over metal Will not burst by freezing ; impart no poison or flavor to the water; repels all fluids and will sustain more pressure than lead of equal thickness. Much lighter and more cheaply put down.

A large consignment of the above Pipe is hourly expected by the Sch'r Franklin,

S. G. DENNIS, Agent

for "The Hudson Manufacturing Company."

Nov. 12, 1850. 42.

M. S. WHITING

LAW & COLLECTING OFFICE,

Spofford Block.

(Lincoln Co.) ROCKLAND, ME.

N. B. Special attention will be given to the COLLECTING BUSINESS in all sections of the State.

Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, Leases and all kinds legal instruments drawn up with neatness and precision

Rockland, July 4th, 1851 6 mo

DR. FONTAINE'S

BALM OF A

THOUSAND FLOWERS!

FOR THE TOILET, THE NURSERY, FOR BATHING, AND MANY MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

HIGHLY perfumed by its own ingredients—Recommended by the faculty of almost every European city, and established under the patronage of almost every Physician in London and Paris, and thousands of individuals, who make daily use of it in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. It is the greatest luxury a lady or gentleman could wish for the improvement of health, for comfort and personal embellishment and its delicate soothing sensation, and the delightful softness it imparts to the complexion.

We give a few of the prominent properties of the

Balm of a Thousand Flowers!

already well established by actual experience.

First.

THIS BALM REMEDIES EVERY DEFECT OF THE COMPLEXION,

And establishes in its stead Beauty and Health, at the time when both, by the changes of age, or freaks of nature or disease, have been obscured and undermined—it cleanses the skin, and draws to the surface all impurities, and every species of pimples and plotches; also, removes tan, sunburns, sallowness and freckles, imparting to the skin its original purity and an unsurpassed freshness, rendering it clear, smooth and white.

Second.

It promotes the growth and increase of the Hair, causing it to curl in the most natural manner.

It cleanses the head from dandruff, giving vigor, health and life to the very roots of the hair.

Third.

It is a Superior Article for Shaving, being sup rior to all descriptions of Soaps, Creams, Pastes, etc.

As a DENTIFRICE fos CLEANSING the TEETH, it is by far the most medicinal of any compound yet discovered, preventing decay, relieving pain, ulcers and cankers, and renders the teeth white as alabaster. For the suffering, and for bathing, for suffering infants and adults, to promote sweetness of body, cleanliness, health and strength, and to prevent eruptions, &c., there is no article more suitable than this BALM. It moy be used in cold Ir worm, hard or soft water.

FETRIDGE & CO.,

Manufacturers and Proprietors,

Wholesale—15 State Street.

Retail—at the Chrystal Palace, 72 and 74 Washington Street, : : : BOSTON.

Price 50 cts and $1,00 per Bottle.

Any person remitting the firm, post paid will receive the article by return of Express.

JOHN WAKEFIELD, Agent, Rockland.

July 25, 1851. 26 1y.

BRANT'S

PURIFYING EXTRACT

The Greatest

BLOOD PURIFIER

IN THE WHOLE WORLD!

☞ *Price $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.*

It is now put up in **QUART BOTTLES**, of the same *power and medical efficacy* as when in small bottles. Each *Large* bottle contains **SIXTY-FOUR DOSES**, and the medications are so **Strongly Concentrated** that only **One** *Tablespoonful* is required at a **Dose—three** *times a day*—thus one bottle lasts **Twenty-One Days**, which is much longer than a bottle of any other medicine lasts, because there is required of this a **less quantity** at a dose.

The **great** *Superiority* of this **Blood Purifier** over all other medicines, consists in a great measure in its possessing as a part of its compound, the *powerful* **Medical Virtues** of some **Scarce** and **Rare**

Indian Roots and Barks,

which no other medicine possesses. These are the most *certain* **Purifiers of the Blood** that were ever known to either *Indian* or *white man*, and these being *compounded* with the *strongly-concentrated Extracts* of

Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock,

CHERRY AND SASSAFRAS BARKS,

make this **Vegetable Extract**, not only the *greatest* **Blood Purifier**, but also, a **cheaper** *medicine* by **great odds** than any other. It is *cheaper*, because the *quantity* of it that may be bought for **One Dollar** will last **much longer**, and will cure **Ten Times** more Blood-disease, than *One Dollar's* worth of any other medicine.

☞ For undoubted proof of the *Cures* of

Scrofula, Fever-Sores,

Scald-Head, Erysipelas, Salt-Rheum, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face, **Liver-Complaints**, *Piles, Lumbago, Cancerous Ulcers*, **Costiveness**, *Sore Eyes*, **Dyspepsia**, *Pains in the Side, Breast, Bones, and Joints*, and ALL OTHER IMPURE-BLOOD DISEASES, see our *PAMPHLETS and Handbills*—every Agent has them to give away.

For sale by CHA'S A. MACOMBER, and J. WAKEFIELD, Rockland; Christopher Prince, Thomaston; Pierce & Martin, So. Thomaston; Wm. H. Barnard, Waldoboro S. B. Wetherbee, Warren; J. H. Eastabrook Jr, Camden; Ja's Perry, Lincolnville; H. G. O. Washburn, Belfast,—and by Agents in early every town in the State.

C P FESSENDEN,

Druggist and Apothecary,

HAS purchased of R. T. SLOCOMB, his Stock and fixtures in Store No. 5, Kimball Block, and will continue the APOTHECAR BUSINESS at the same place.

For sale, a large and well selected stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery,

FANCY ARTICLES,

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Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians Prescriptions.

FOREIGN LEECHES.

Popular Patent Medicines at the lowest prices

SHAKERS ROOTS AND HERBS.

Syringes of all kinds.

Trusses and Supporters from the best Manufacturers. Private apartments for applying them.

icine Chests furnished or replenished.

WASHING FLUID.

BRUSHES.

Teeth, Nail, Hair, Cloth, Window, Hat, and Blacking Brushes.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Wallets, Dressing Cases, Cologne Stands. &

☞ A competent clerk sleeps in the Store to wait upon customers by night. Store open on the Sabbath from 9 to 10 A. M., 12 1-2 to 1 1-2 and from 4 to 6. P. M.

C. P. FESSENDEN.

Successor to R. T. SLOCOMB,

5 KIMBALL BLOCK,

ROCKLAND. March 26, 1851. 9tf.

READER

IF you are ever troubled with Dyspepsia Jaundice, Chronic Rheumatism, Loss of Apetite, Weakness of the Limbs, Drowsiness or Billious Complaints, we would call your attention to this artible—it is what you really want—

DR. SEGUR'S GOLDEN SEAL BITTERS.

They are surely no humbug or quack medicine, but just what they purport to be, a remedy for the above complaints.

We do not offer them as a Universal Panacea, but we do say, that they are wholly curative in their effects; never depressing and always remedial.

DOCT. SEGUR has used them the past several years, in his practice, at Springfield, with great success, and their noted popularity at home has induced him to introduce them more extensively; relying solely on the *real virtues* of the medicine itself, it soon finds its way into every family.

LYNES, & Co., 132 Washington St., Boston, Gen. Agts. vor the N. E. States.

☞ C. P. FESSENDEN, Apothecary, Agent for Rockland d vicinity.

Fire Insurance.

THE undersigned having been appointed an Agent of the

North Western Insurance Company,

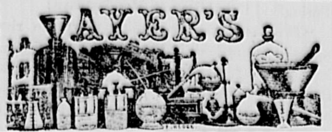
located at Oswego, N. Y., is prepared to take risks on a kinds of Property, usually insured in similar Institutions against loss or damage by FIRE, on as reasonable terms as any other *good* Company.

This is a Stock Company ; was incorporated in 1832 and has done a large and uninterrupted business ever since,—which ought to be a sufficient guarantee that it is a respon[illegible] well managed institution.

Rockland, -- , 1851. CHA'S HOLMES, Agent. 33 4mo

4000 ROLLS Ho[illegible] [illegible]autiful styles at WAKEFIE[illegible]

Rockland, May 21.



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

And for the Relief of Patients in advanced stages of Consumption.

Many years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this menicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends.—Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit confered on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies turust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial confered benefits on the afflicted they have never forgot, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still, there is abundant proof that the CHERRY PECTORAL does not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American peasant, to the palaces of European kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, *Cherry Pectoral* is known a the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs—and in many foreign countries, it is becoming to be used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, *Cherry Pectoral* is, introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs. Also in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we recieve have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood.

The CHERRY PECTORAL is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration.

We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual; which this has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be; and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical acuracy of uniform strength, to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do.

Prepared by J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Lowell, Mass,

AGENTS.—Rockland, C. P. FESSENDEN C. A. MACOMBER; Thomaston, O. W. Jordan Warren, S. B. Wetherbee; Camden, J. H. Eastabrook.

Rockland, Nov.21, 1851.

Look at this and read the Whole.

DOCT. MANLY HARDY'S

HARDY'S JAUNDICE BITTERS.

These Bitters have, for fifty years, been found superior to every other medicine for the cure of Jaundice, Dyspepsi, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Dizziness and, all complaints of a billious character. Thousands of the best testimonials—some from every country and every climate on the face of the Globe—have been received by the Inventor and Proprietor, and a letter from a highly respected Physician, in Cincinnati, Ohio, stating, in so many words, that, "as a remedy for Fever and Ague and all those Billious troubles so common in the South and West, Hardy's Bitters cannot be beat "

Hardy's Family Vegetable Cathartic Pills

Are without a paralell as a thorough and easy purgative, and for the cure of Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Pain in the side, Cough, sick or nervous Headache Neuralgia or Tic Dolorenx, Dizziness, Faintness and Rheumatism, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach, the Blood or the nervous system. They have done astonishing cures, and are sold in immense quanties.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

For Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Whoping Cough, Croup, and every trouble of the Chest and Lungs. This medicine has been several years in use by many of the best practicing Physicians, and invariably found superior to every other article for the same purpose. As a family Medicine it is invaluable, and its equal cannot be found.

HARDY'S IMPROVED ANODYNE LINIMENT,

Or Liquid Opodeldoc,

Is composed of the most active and efficacious ingredients to be found in the Pharneacopœa, solely extracted from the Vegetable Kingdom, and intended both for internal and external use. It is a remedy which fifteen years large and general sale and use has proved cannot be outdone by any other in the world for Rheumatism, Cramp, Sprains, Bruises, stiffness of the Joints, Chapped Hands, Bites and Stings of insects, Inward Strains, Spitting Blood, &c.

CHOLERA PREVENTATIVE

Effectual Cure for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhoea.

This Medicine during the Cholera season in Bangor and vicinity, proved itself most valuable one known, many cases of actual and confirmed Cholera having been cured by it; and since then, thousands of cases of Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhoea have been immediately and effectually by never more than from one to three doses of a teaspoonful each. It never fails to cure in any case, as was abundantly proved at Calais and vicinity, after it became known, during the terrible rage of Dysentery which prevailed there in the summer of 1850.

GERMAN PAIN KILLER.

This article is unequalled by any other bearing the name of Pain Killer (whoever doubts may prove it by one trial in case of Cholera) for Cramp, Cholera Rheumatism, Pain in the side, Back or Stomach, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Cuts, Bruises, burns, stiffness; and for tooth-ache ere is no remedy more effectual.

HARDY'S ALL-HEALING SALVE.

This salve stands without its equal for its strong adhesive, healing and soothing qualities and is done up in very convenient rolls at twenty five cents each.

HARDY'S STRENGTHENING PLASTER,

It is as good an article as any Physician in the world can produce and much cheaper,

HARDY'S MEDICATED HAIR OIL.

This, too, has been so extensively sold and used, it is hardly necessary to say that it is very far before all the hair washes and other preparations, for removing Dandruff, preventing the falling off of the hair, and promoting its rapid growth, by stimulating its roots and healing the fine humors of the scalp. A Physician in this State, who was for seven years almost entirely bald, has now a fine head of hair, by the use of it less than six months.

The above medicines are prepared R. K. & W. G. Hardy, at Bangor, Maine, from the original receipts of the late Doct. Manley Hardy, their father, whose reputation as a scientific and skillful practicing Physician, has for many years been well known to the public, all of which may be found for sale at Rockland by C. A. Macomber, Esq., Dr. C. P. Fessenden, Dr. Gardiner Ludwig, and others. At Thomaston, by S. A. Fuller, W. M. Cook and others. At South Thomaston, by George Thorndike and others.—At Camden by J. H Esterbrook, J. P Hall and others, and by the Druggists generally throughout the State.

R. K. HARDY, Druggist, sole proprietor, Bangor.

Rockland, May 7, 1851. no15 1y.

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* NEW Supply of GOLD PENS of Superio WAKEFIELD'S Bookstore.

TRUE EXPERIENCE

PROVES that it is contrary to nature that any SINGLE ARTICLE OF COMPOUND CAN CURE EVERY DISEASE, and it also proves that NOTHING HAS EVER BEEN FOUND TO SO EFFECTUALLY ERADICATE DISEASE as

DR. STEPHEN JEWETT'S

JUSTLY AND HIGHLY CELEBRATED

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared by Stephen Jewett, son of the late Dr. Stephen Jewett, of Rindge, N. H., each DESIGNED for and UNPARALLELED in the PERMANENT RELIEF and CURE of all diseases for which they are recommended.

ORIGINALLY PREPARED BY ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND EMINENT PHYSICIANS THAT EVER LIVED.

Used and Recommended by Eminent Physicians of the present day.

During a long and continued series of years they have continued to do their GOOD WORK in a quiet and sure manner, and probably NO MEDICINES HAVE DONE OR ARE DOING SO MUCH TO RELIEVE and CURE those pronounced BEYOND HOPE, OR STANDS SO FIRM AND IMPERISHABLE IN THE GOOD ESTIMATION OF THE PUBLIC. They are recommended by DISTINGUISHED and EMINENT CITIZENS, who have PERSONALLY in their families and among their friends seen their GREAT BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

No Family should be without them,

FOR UPON THEM FIRM AND TRUE RELIANCE CAN BE PLACED.

To the afflicted we say, "FAIL NOT TO TRY AND RECEIVE RELIEF" in the thorough trial of these

GREAT AND CELEBRATED

TRUE RESTORATIVES.

The Celebrated TRUE

Health Restoring Bitters,

A MEDICINE FOR EVERY SEASON IN THE YEAR,

Remove all morbid secretions, purify the blood, give great tone and vigor to the Digestive Organs, cure diseases that already exist, fortify the system against future disease, at no time debilitating the patient. Being grateful to the most delicate stomach, their CHEERING, INVIGORATING, STRENGTHENING, and RESTORATIVE PROPERTIES make them an invaluable and SURE REMEDY in

Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Incipient Consumption,

AND ALL OTHER DISEASES CAUSED BY AN IMPURE STATE OF THE STOMACH, BOWELS, BLOOD, LIVER, etc., which tend to debilitate or weaken the system.

THE HIGHLY CELEBRATED

Pulmonary Elixir,

PROVED THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE EVER KNOWN.

This Elixir contains many of the most highly approved cough or expectorant medicines, being peculiarly and fortunately combined, and is truly wonderful in its good results. The multitude who have used this Elixir UNEQUIVOCALLY pronounce it to be superior to any other preparation in use for similar purposes. PARTICULARLY SHOULD THIS MEDICINE BE IN EVERY FAMILY WHERE THERE ARE CHILDREN, as the delay in procuring a physician has often proved fatal to those whom TIMELY ASSISTANCE WOULD HAVE SAVED. A valuable remedy in

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS,

Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED

Strengthening Plaster,

Is universally acknowledged to be the best plaster ever known,

This Plaster is composed of quite a number of vegetable substances, peculiarly compounded. There never has been, and is not at the present time, a better plaster made, for the various purposes for which plasters are used. It has no superior for

REMOVING PAIN, INTERNAL INFLAMMATIONS, RHEUMATISM, WEAKNESS IN THE SIDE, BACK, BREAST, STOMACH, &c.,

and when used in

LIVER AND PULMONARY DISEASES

will prove very beneficial to those suffering with such complaints.

For further information regarding these valuable Medicines, see Pamphlet, to be had of the agents, where testimony from the highest quarters will be found, among which are letters from

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Sept 12, 1851. 35 1y

N. H. DOWNS'

Vegetable Balsamic Elixir

THE GREAT NORTHERN REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION.

☞ **Read! Read!! Read!!!** ☜

DOWNS' ELIXIR *loosens the cough, increases the expectoration, or spitting*, promotes the insensible perspiration, improves the digestion, strengthens the stomach, stimulates the diuretic organs, and thus *by the Skin, the Kidneys, and the Bowels, cleanses the Blood, renovates the system, eradicates disease*, and RESTORES THE PATIENT TO HEALTH.

It never produces Costiveness, but unlike all other similar medicines, it is a *remedy for that evil*, and will in a few weeks, (the patient having proper regard to diet,) entirely relieve and CURE the most obstinate cases of that difficulty.

REV. J. L. TUTTLE writes:—"I found that the use of it a few days, had regulated my bowels, equalized the circulation, and produced a healthy moisture upon the skin. I used three bottles in two weeks, which entirely removed the soreness and weakness from my stomach, gave me a good appetite, and greatly improved my strength."

For every description of Cough, whether A MERE COLD, produced by a fever, or the effect of a fixed pulmonary habit, DOWNS' ELIXIR stands

UNRIVALED! UNEQUALED!!

It often *cures a cough in a few days*, that has lasted for months, and baffled the skill of the best physicians.

For Measles, it is the best article in the world, as it *breaks up the cough and restores the patient to* HEALTH, in much less than the usual time.

Rev. J. L. Tuttle, again:—"I have given it to my children in *colds*, and in a case of *measles*, and it has proved ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED TO BE."

Any person having an attack of

Bleeding at the Lungs,

Should at once resort to DOWNS' ELIXIR. We have never known an instance of *recurrence of Bleeding at the Lungs* while the patient adhered to the directions in the use of this medicine.

Hear ALDERMAN MORTON, of New York City: About one year since I had five different attacks of bleeding or hemorrhage of the lungs, and was much reduced and confined to my bed for nearly six months; since then I have had without cessation a severe cough and general debility, trying almost every medicine of any reputation. A few days since I commenced the use of Downs' Elixir, and have no hesitation in saying that to my cough and soreness of lungs it has proved of great benefit and has been of essential service to me in restoring my health.

(Signed,) PETER MORTON.

For Whooping Cough, you should immediately make use of DOWNS' ELIXIR. *It will save hours of hard coughing*, and restore the patient to health, MUCH SOONER THAN ANY OTHER KNOWN REMEDY.

For Croup, IT IS AN UNFAILING CURE. *We speak confidently*, having never known it fail in the hundreds of instances in which it has been used.

Asthma, IT ALWAYS RELIEVES, and has undoubtedly produced more POSITIVE CURES IN THIS COMPLAINT, than all other medicines.

Remember, it has often proved the consumptive's best friend—AFFORDING RELIEF AFTER ALL ELSE HAD FAILED.

C. W. ATWELL, No. 4, under U. States Hotel, Portland, Maine, Wholesale and Retail Agent.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

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